

HISTORY

FORM FOUR

NOTES

CRISIS IN THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

First World War: Causes and Impact on Africa

The first world war was a purely imperialistic war due to its nature and the motives behind it. The war began on July 28, 1914, with the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Serbia and hostilities between the allied and central powers continued until the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. The war lasted four years, 3 months and 14 days.

The Short and Long Term Causes of the First World War

Analyse the short and long term causes of the first world war

The long and short term causes of the conflict were rooted deeply in European history as well as in the economic and political policies that prevailed on the continent after 1871, the year which marked Germany as a great power.

Germany organised the European balance of power and defeated France in the war of 1871 which caused France to view Germany as her arch rival. Such enmity facilitated World War One.

Long term causes

Formation of military alliance system/military camps: Imperialists European nations formed a military union to defend themselves and safeguard their interests against common enemies. They agreed to increase military camp members if any were attacked, they also agreed to fight together.

These military camps were formed after the unification of Germany in 1871 and were originated by Otto Von Bismarck. Germany was interested in forming the alliance because it wanted to isolate France in order to prevent it from seeking revenge after its defeat in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871.

Arms race / military preparedness / development of militarism: This was the competition of manufacturing military deadly weapons within the imperialists industrialised European nations who aimed to achieve the imperialists motives of their respective nations.

The armed race is symptomatic of the "security dilemma" in international relations whereby the pursuit of national security increases the sense of insecurity among the neighboring states, a well known example of an arms race is the Anglo-German naval rivalry between 1900 and 1914.

Expansion of the German naval involving the construction of powerfully armed and heavily armored battleships was met with the launch of the British Dreadnought class of naval vessels after 1906.

After the unification Germany began to manufacture new weapons that were beyond her domestic needs. This made other countries to join the competition of manufacturing weapons, they increased their defense budget the number of troops which necessitated or motivated them to go to war hence the outbreak of world war in 1914.

Oversea conflicts/ fighting for colonies/ imperialist motives: The industrial revolution in Germany, France and Britain led to economic domination leading to the scramble for colonies in Asia, Africa and Balkans and caused an immense increase in the manufactures of each country and a consequent need for foreign markets.

The principal field for European policies of economic expansion was Africa which is where clashes occurred due to colonial interests.

Economic rivalry in Africa between France and Great Britain, and between Germany on one side and France and great Britain on the other, almost precipitated war in European and even South America between 1898 and 1914.

European balance of power: Every European country wanted to maintain military economic and political superiority over the others which led to the outbreak of war. Germany wanted to remain the lion of the land through its military, while Britain wanted to remain the shark of the sea because it had very powerful marine technology

Such ideology caused other nations to struggle for recognition even if it meant risking world peace. Therefore, World War One broke out in 1914 because each nation wanted to maintain their status quo and claim recognition.

European nationalism: Many European nations joined the war to defend their national interests, e.g. the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by a Serbian student was an act of nationalism against Serbia, while the conflict with France was meant to regain Alsace and Lorain from France.

Immediate causes.

Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand on 28th June 1914: Austria's Prince Ferdinand and his wife Sophia were shot dead by a Serbian student while at their honeymoon at the bridge of Sarajevo, this was the immediate cause of World War One. Austria responded by giving an ultimatum to Serbia with the support of Germany. The conditions given included:

- Serbia was to explain the assassination and bring the assassins to book.
- Serbia was to dismiss all officials which Austria suspected were involved in the murder.
- Austrian officials and police were to be permitted to take part in the investigation. Serbia rejected some of the conditions with the support of Russia and her allies. On 25th July 1914 Germany declared war on France on 3rd August 1914, Britain declared war on Germany, Russia also joined the war hence World War One.

Germany's attack on Belgium: Germany mobilised and stationed her troops in Belgium and prevented French troops from advancing. Germany's attack on Belgium on 2 August 1914, caused Britain to quickly join the war on 14 August 1914, Britain accused Germany of breaking Belgium's neutrality which was confirmed since 1839 by the London conference. All these events also triggered the first world war in 1914.

How Africa was involved in the war

In 1914 German colonies in Africa consisted of: Togo Land, the Cameroon, Namibia (south west Africa), and Tanganyika (East Africa). An Anglo-French force took possession of Togo land in August 1914.

On September 1914 a British force from Nigeria invaded Cameroon and a French force from French Equatorial Africa invaded east and south of Cameroon. After many campaigns in which

the Germans defeated the allied forces several times, German resistance was finally overcome in February 1916. In South West Africa, Germany was conquered by troops from the Union of South Africa between September 1914 and July 1915.

The British force was bigger in East Africa and comprised of about 4250 soldiers. This was the force used to crush and defeat Germany's force of 750 soldiers and a similar number of policemen. The most important of Germany's possessions; East Africa (Tanganyika) displayed the strongest resistance to the attacks of the allies.

Early assaults by British and Indian troops (November 1914) were deflected by the Germans under General Paul Von Lettow-Vorbeck. In November 1915, British naval units gained control of Lake Tanganyika and in the following year, the allied forces (British, South Africa and Portuguese) intended to invade German East Africa which was under the command of general Jan Christian Smuts.

In 1916, the allies captured the principal towns of German East Africa including Tanga, Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam and Tabora, the Lettow –Vorbeck's troops then retreated into the south east section of the colony. Late in 1917, however the German forces took the offensive, invading Portuguese East Africa.

In November 1918, the allies began an invasion of Rhodesia. When the armistice was signed in Europe in 1918, the troops in German East Africa were still fighting even though most of the colonies were in the hands of the allies. Lettow –Vorbeck surrendered three days later.

The Factors that led the War to Spread Worldwide

Analyse the factors that led the war to spread worldwide

First World War was fought in Europe, but eventually it spread worldwide for various reasons. The reasons included; the need to protect colonial interests, military obligation, lack of troops among imperialist powers, the rise of sea wars, as well as the rise and spread of socialist or capitalist ideologies.

The Impact of the First World War on Africa

Assess the impact of the first world war on Africa

Destruction of Africa: World War One led to the destruction of Africa especially African agriculture and caused the deaths of Africans who participated in the war in Libya, Somalia and Kenya it's said that more than 100,000 East African troops were killed.

African nationalism: The world war led to the rise of African nationalism, it pushed Africans to demand their liberation and independence especially after the rise of awareness and the rise of African elites who organised peasants to demand their independence; Kenyatta, Nkurumah, were some African elites.

Extreme exploitation. The aftermath of World War One was the intensive exploitation of African resources because European nations wanted to compensate what they had lost during the war. New taxes like hit tax, gun tax, matiti tax, poly tax, head tax and dog tax were introduced. Land alienation increased forced labour become common, mineral extraction became dominant.

Rise of socialism in Africa: World War One led to the rise of socialism in Africa after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 whereby Africans adopted socialism e.g. Ujamaa villages in Tanganyika; Common Mans Charter in Uganda, Humanism in Zambia and Islamic socialism in Libya.

Political re-division of Africa: It led to re-division of the African continent among the imperialist nations e.g. all German colonies were redistributed among the victor powers. German East Africa was renamed Tanganyika shared between Britain and Belgium whereby Britain took Tanganyika while Belgium took Rwanda and Burundi. South East Africa (Namibia) was given to South Africa.

Cameroon was shared between Britain and France the portion neighboring Nigeria was given to Britain and the rest was given to France. Togo was shared between France and Britain the portion neighboring Ghana was given to Britain and the rest was given to France.

The second world war was caused by the first world war. WW 2 in 1939 also affected the african continent.

The great depression: The first world war led to the great depression which victimised African economies leading to the fall of crop prices. In Europe, prices of African agriculture produce fell, wages of social services were also reduced.

Africa's involvement in the war: Some Africans were recruited by the colonial powers to fight on their side. Many Africans were taken to work as cooks, porters, security guards and fighters, this led to depopulation in Africa and gender imbalances. Ranks and medals were awarded to those who had successfully fought in the war, thus creating a new class of the ex-servicemen.

Fall in produce prices in African colonies: The war led to the fall of producer prices because of the severe financial crisis that faced the metropole and the colonies. During the period of war agriculture greatly declined, European plantations were destroyed or abandoned in order to concentrate on the war. African cultivation was equally affected resulted infamine.

Cut down of colonial government expenses: Social services expenditure was tremendously reduced because of the severe financial constraints of the war period due to this, colonial activities almost came to a standstill.

Social miseries: The war led to misery in various parts of Africa where the people suffered from homelessness, displacement famine, diseases, fears and uncertainties. There was an outbreak and spread of diseases like small pox, meningitis, plagues and venereal diseases like syphilis that were brought by the returning soldiers. There was a serious outbreak of influenza between 1918 and 1919 which killed many people.

Warfare associations: World War One led to the rise of warfare associations in the colonies as a method to intensively exploit african resources, such warfare association included Kilimanjaro native planters, Bukoba coffee growers and Bataka association in Uganda.

Colonial schemes: Introduction and development of colonial schemes in order to generate big qualities and quantities as to increase exports to the metropole, this led to an influx of European settlers into East Africa, these were mostly ex-soldiers which meant more loss of land for the Africans.

With increased European settlement in Kenya, settlers became agitated for political power and representation in government.

The great depression: its causes and impact on Africa

The Meaning and Characteristics of the Great Depression

Explain the meaning and characteristics of the great depression

The great depression generally refers to the economic crisis which occurred between 1929 and the 1930s during the period of inter war between the world's super powers.

It can also be described as an economic disaster which spread throughout Europe following the collapse of the New York stock exchange in Wall Street on 19 October 1929.

In Britain it was called "the slump" and in German "Die Krise" (the crisis) and Americans used the term "great depression". The great depression began when the stock exchange crashed in 19 October 1929 and depositors feared bankruptcy and rushed to withdraw their deposited cash.

Characteristics of the Great Depression

Hyper inflation (high depression of money) facilitated to the collapse of economies.

Mass unemployment: The official figures are impressive, peaking at around 6 million unemployed in Germany, 14 million in the United States and 2.7 million jobless in Britain due to poor economic activities.

Social tensions increased considerably: With a rising intolerance towards groups or individuals who were perceived to be "economic rivals" or "outsiders," many people began to blame their neighbors due to the economic collapse.

Low purchasing power: People were unable to buy food and other necessities due to poor economic activities.

Protectionism: Protectionism is the economic policy of restraining trade between nations through methods such as tariffs and government regulations. Preventing commodities from other nations was applied as a way to prevent depression.

Starvation famine and malnutrition related diseases: The depression took a heavy toll on the physical and mental health of European society. In Hamburg, for example over 50% of the young men were unemployed for more than two years and they were especially hard-hit psychologically.

Low production of industrial goods and steady fall of prices.

Closure of financial institutions like banks due to poor economic activity.

The wide spread of economic depression in the world, except for Russia.

It heightened gender divisions: In some cases married women workers were forced from the work place by state legislation in a campaign against so called "double earners" because their husbands also brought home a wage.

Domestic politics became increasingly turbulent: This was due to the government's failure to combat the depression effectively in much of central and eastern Europe and the Weimer Republic.

Widespread Malnourishment: Its effects on national health were long lasting. In the mid 1930s a routine medical inspection identified over 21% of school children in Pontypridd, Wales as malnourished.

The Causes of the Great Depression

Analyse the causes of the great depression

First world war of 1914, this war created an economic vacuum, whereby during the war many European countries were incurring high war expenditure while no production thus after the war the European nations wanted to compensate the gap of production that occurred during the period, which led to over production hence low prices in agricultural and industrial products.

Hence low investment which led to mass unemployment that brought low purchasing power that leads to poor welfare like famine starvation and death thus great depression.

Multi distribution of capitalist's economy or uneven distribution of national economy in the capitalist's nations. Whereby in pure capitalist's nations it's only few individuals that happen to own and control production for instance in U.S.A by the time of great depression it was only 5% of the population that owned the economy.

Unlike in socialism economy thus any withdrawal of such people from the investments it affects the entire economy thus the fall of New York stock exchange in 1929 led to the investors to withdraw their money from the stock market which led to the economic depression of 1930's.

Heavy loans during the fighting, heavy debts from USA to France and Britain were acquired to facilitate the war even after the war more debts were got from USA like financial loan to construct the war damaged European nations, the results was when the pressure to repay loans and interests became greater particular in Europe, it created an economic situation whereby huge sum of money begun flowing from Europe to USA.

This destroyed international trade, thus Europeans nations couldn't develop but all of them depending on USA thus any problem on USA economy had to affect the entire world.

War indemnity of Germany and senseless circle payments, Germany was asked to pay huge indemnity or repatriation of 6.5 billion dollars to the victor power first of all this amount of money was too huge for Germany which had just come from war that led to inflation and created senseless circle payments.

Germany acquired loan from USA as to pay Britain and France who wanted to repay the loans from USA, who borrowed Germany thus a senseless circle payments that anything that would affect USA economy would affect the entire world economy hence the collapse of New York stock exchange led to great economic depression.

The collapse of new York stock exchange on 19th October 1929, this was the immediate cause of the great depression, many investors in USA and outside USA had invested a lot in USA stock exchange the fall of the prices of shares, made the investors to withdraw their shares which led to low investment that led to closure financial institutions like banks, and credit facilities, hence great depression.

Absence of international institutions like IMF and World Bank which would have acted as advisors and regulators of economic and financial issues in the world, like controlling inflation production, scarcity and financial regulation. Thus its absence in 1930's led to great economic depression

Over production of agriculture and industrial products, after the first world war that period was characterized with over production of agriculture and industrial output both in the periphery and in the metro pole, this led to the fall of prices of output of industrial and agriculture, which discouraged production in the long run, thus great economic depression.

Political instabilities during inter war period, this period did not enable many European nations to engage into commodity production and international trade, it left a little time for European and USA to engage in economic activities which led to poor planning that culminated into economic slump.

Bolshevik revolution of 1917, after undergoing the revolution Russia begun to under go command and central controlled economy, which narrowed the world market that led to the piles of goods without market from America and in western European nations, hence economic great depression.

Poor economic policies like protectionism, were also responsible for great economic depression e.g. USA during the inter war period practiced and pursued discriminative economic policy against world economies she passed the „Mc Cumber tariff“ in 1922 to shelter her economies against imports of nation wishing to export more goods

The collapse of the Austria, as she was providing loans to the European nations but collapsed in may 1931 due to the withdraw on the French funds the financial crisis was intensified in Europe.

The recovery program after world war one, the European nations begun to discriminate the USA goods, and begun the recovery of agriculture sector which led to the discriminating of agriculture products in USA that resulted the pile of goods because of fewer buyers this affected the production and that marked the beginning of the great depression.

The Impact of the Great Depression on Africa

Assess the impact of the great depression on Africa

Fall of price commodity, it led to the fall of African cash crops tremendously like cotton, coffee, sisal and cocoa because the demand at the metro pole was also very low the peasants and European settlers who were the chief producers of such commodities almost abandoned the production.

Decline in provision of social services, whereby the colonial government was no longer interested in the investment of social services because of severe social crises in Europe.

Establishment of processing industries, like coffee, cotton ginneries an oil refinery as to increase the qualitative and quantitative output in the metro pole.

Intensive exploitation of african resources e.g. land alienation was doubled, new taxes were introduced, forced cropping was introduced and forced labour became a common place, this aimed at compensating the financial crisis that had affected their economy.

Regional imbalance, especially of transport network whereby railways lines and roads were constructed in areas where production was high and in places that there was no transport network

Provision of low wages, especially on colonial civil servants as to minimize colonial expenditures in the peripheries

Lay-offs / retrenchment that led to mass unemployment in many colonies because the colonial government reduced the number of workers so as to reduce colonial expenditure like teachers, nurses, clerks and others.

Development of migrant labourers, since colonial government increased plantation and labour reserves e.g. Rukwa, Kigoma and Dodoma in Tanganyika and northern Uganda as well.

Growth of food stuff, the crises contributed in putting more efforts in the production of food crops like cassava, banana, soy bean, potatoes and millet because cash crops had fallen in prices.

Increase in the import industrial commodities in the peripheries as to decrease the stock piles in the metro pole that had lacked the market during the period of severe economic crisis.

The Second World War: Causes and Impact on Africa

The war begun from September 1939 to August 1945; it was fought between the antagonistic imperialistic nations in two camps i.e. the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis Vs the allied forces being led by Britain, France, USA and Russia, the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis was defeated and surrendered.

The war was a global military conflict that in terms of live lost and material destruction was the most devastating war in human history. It began in 1939 as a European conflict between Germany and an Anglo-French polish coalition but eventually widened to include most of the nations of the world.

It ended in 1945, leaving a new world order of a super powers dominated by the United States and the Union on Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) the second world war reached in every part of the world in the five continents and in 7 seas.

More than 50 million of people lost their lives in this disastrous war, more than 22 million were soldiers and more than 28 million were civilians. The real cause of this war is not known but most historians concur that it was the combination of factors that led to the outbreak of the world war II.

It was also unique in modern times for the savagery of the military attacks unleashed against civilians, and for the adoption by Nazi Germany of genocide (of Jews, Roma [Gypsies], homosexual and other groups) as a specific war aim.

The most important determinant of its outcome was industrial capacity and personnel. In the last stage of the war, two radically new weapons were introduced, the long range rocket and the atomic bomb.

The Causes of the Second World War

Analyse the causes of the second world war

The Versailles peace treaty of 1919, many world historians do agree that the seed that led to the second world war was sown during the Versailles peace treaty settlement, the Versailles men who had reduced Germany to a military cipher and had reorganized Europe and the world as they saw fit, this created more enemies than friends for example, Hitler promised to overturn the Versailles treaty, for having humiliated Germany to that extent, he secured additional support from Germany peasants, Turkey, Italy too were ill-treated by the treaty and opted to revenge. Thus the outbreak of World War II in 1939

Formation of hostile camps, after the failure of league of nation Germany was very successful to create an alliance with Italy, Tokyo and Japan, thus the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis which forced French to form the Anglo-French hegemony which was later on joined by other countries and formed the allied forces versus central power, it was these camps that the second world war was organized it provide confidence and increase enmity between the military camps that made the war inevitable.

Hitler and Mussolini foreign policy, this were characterized by expansionism aggression hatred revenge and domination, Adolf Hitler the leader of the Germany national socialist (Nazi) party, preached a brand of fascism predicated on anti-Semitism and racism. Hitler promised to overturn the Versailles treaty and secure additional Lebensraum (living space).

German people who he contended deserved more as members of the superior race he wanted to make the capital of the world to be at Berlin, this created the outbreak of World War II when they attempted to fulfill their desires e.g. 1935 Mussolini attacked Ethiopia, in 1938 Hitler attacked Austria, 1939 Hitler attacked Poland as that resulted the outbreak of world war II.

Military preparedness and re armament, when Hitler came to power in 1933 having denounced the disarmament clauses of the Versailles treaty, created a new air force, and re introduced conscription, in march 1936 Hitler dispatched German troops into the Rhine land he withdraw

Germany from the league of nations and begun manufacturing more weapons preparing for revenge, this act attracted other countries to do the same thing e.g. Britain and France increased their military budget to prepare weapons. Such military readiness brought tension which brought the war in 1939.

Imperialism, German begin the war because she wanted to regain her lost imperial interesting Africa like in Tanganyika as well as to get more colonies in Africa, for Italy she fought to get more colonies and territories, France wanted to maintain and defend her imperialistic gains from Germany, while Russia was interested in the Balkans and Britain wanted to maintain her status quo as the shark of the sea with the colonial empire.

Factors that led the War to Spread Worldwide

Analyse the factors that led the war to spread worldwide

The Second World War was centered in Europe but after a period of time spread worldwide this was due to some factors; among of them are colonialism, expansion of military alliances, imperialist interests, the rise and spread of socialist and capitalist ideologies in the world.

The Impact of the Second World War on Africa

Assess the impact of the second world war on Africa

Involvement of Africa into the war, some Africans were recruited to fight on the behalf of their colonial power for instance the British colonies recruited the King African Rifles (KAR) to fight on the side of allied forces.

The rise of African nationalism, especially after the return of ex-soldiers who begun to mobilize their fellow Africans to fight against colonialism after getting awareness, it was attributed both on internal and external forces.

Formation of United Nations (UN), especially after the collapse of League of Nations whereby African countries became members of UN especially those that became independent.

Destruction of African agriculture and economic activities, since the war reached in African soil like in Somali, Kenya, Libya and other parts, African property were destroyed.

Intensive exploitation of African resources by the colonialists in order to compensate the losses incurred during the war although this led to large scale nationalism in Africa.

The rise of USA as a leading capitalist nations, which introduced open door policy neo colonialism as compensate what for having not colonized like European nations.

Spread of socialist ideologies in Africa e.g. Ujamaa village in Tanganyika, commons mans charter in Uganda and consciousness in Zambia.

Death and suffering, since many Africans fought on the side of their colonial master, around 100,000 were mobilized in east and southern Africa whereby, many of them died; there was outbreak of diseases and hunger that killed many Africans.

Formation of none allied movement (NAM), this was formed in 1955 in Bandung Indonesia whereby neutral nations who did not belong in side i.e. capitalism or communism.

Collapse of Italian colonialism in Africa, the war marked the end of Italian imperialism in Africa following the defeat of central axis Italy lost her colonies of Libya and Eritrea.

Transfer of mandatory territories to the UN trust ship and the trust territories were put under the supervision of the UN which included Tanganyika, Namibia, Rwanda, Burundi and many others.

Intensification of exploitation in the colonies, measures were taken in the colonies to increase raw materials in the metro pole, a lot of exports were needed from the colonies to rebuilt the war ruined Europe, for example new taxes were introduced, land alienation, forced cropping and processing industries.

Development of rural urban protest, which was attributed to extreme exploitation in the colonies, mass discontent was developed both in the rural and workers in the urban centers who manifested in the form of strikes and riots.

Introduction of new economic, social reforms and social policies in the colonies for example import substitution industries were encouraged in relation to education the curriculum was changed and the emphasis was put on hand work and agriculture as to envisage qualitative and quantitative production.

Environment degradation in the colonies, this was due to the over use of the environment during that period as to create enough commodity for export in the metro pole for example land became exhausted.

State intervention in the colonial economy, the colonial state became increasingly involved in organizing, coordinating and controlling commodity production in the colonies whereby it involved in marketing of export commodities by creating export marketing boards for example coffee marketing board in Kagera and Lint marketing board in Uganda.

Activity 1

Do the following Assignment

1. The First World War did not come as thunderstorm but from clear environment. Discuss.
2. How did the great depression affect Africa and what were the solutions to the problem?
3. What was the impact of great depression of 1929-1933 on the colonial economies of Africa?
4. Explain the reasons that led the east African nations to

NATIONALISM AND DECOLONIZATION

Nationalism in Africa

The Concept of Nationalism

Explain the concept of nationalism

Nationalism literally refers to the desire ,love , or sprite for ones nation .In Africa the term nationalism has been used to signify the struggle of independence or self determination against foreign domination in case of Europe the term nationalism has been used to signify for national unification in Germany and Italy and to acquire oversea colonies. Nationalism in Africa is divided into two phase according to the period.

- Nationalism before 1945
- Nationalism after 1945 (mass nationalism)

The Origin of Nationalism in Africa

Explain the origin of nationalism in Africa

The origin of nationalism in Africa is traced back to the era of colonialism and primary African resistance against colonial rule. The increase of exploitation resulted to nationalistic struggle. Its origin and basis were of two perspectives: These are based on reflection of the ancient and modern based on recent phenomena characterized by structural conditions of modern society.

The Importance of Nationalism in Africa

Explain the importance of nationalism in Africa

The following are the Importance of African Nationalism

- African nationalism aimed at gaining political sovereignty i.e. self determination byopposing imperial occupation of the European colonialist.
- To spread political awareness to African against white economic exploitation theimperialist extended excessive oppression and exploitation to the Africans, heavytaxation, land alienation and forced labour.

- To bring various African ethnic groups to form unity and solidarity to fight their grievances and this was to be achieved through formation of political parties.
- To remove the element of European capitalism and its related evil and adopt new afrocentric views of Marxism.
- To spread the African culture and fight out foreign culture that had been promoted by the colonialism, like language, dressing, table manners among others.
- To remove inferior complex among the Africans and to appreciate the effort of liberating themselves from European domination

Nationalism before 1945

In the first decade of colonial rule most East African communities experienced only spasmodic contacts with the white men. But by the mid of 1920s, the activities of the government officials, missionaries and settlers were beginning to impinge or to affect much more directly on the lives of many Africans. Acts like land alienation, forced labour, injustice and taxation now were affecting the Africans more.

The struggle for self determination and resistance against the intruders began in Africa immediately after the inception of colonialism around 1890s.

The African started to resist colonial domination in the early time e.g. Abushiri and Bwana Heri in Tanganyika, Shona and Ndebele in Zimbabwe, as well as Nama and Herero in Namibia. The African resistance was of three kinds;

- Passive resistance
- Collaborative resistance
- Active resistance

However, the period and intensity in which the early African resistance occurred in various societies depended on the intensity of colonial activities and its impact.

For example as early as the 1890s the people of Ghana had already formed the Gold Coast Aborigine's Right protection society which was to fight against laws which had been enacted to exploit African land.

Also in 1920 the biggest welfare association in the region was the National Congress of British West Africa in Accra. It was largely formed by the emerging African elites who wanted increased and effective representation in various organs of the state especially in the legislature.

Causes of Nationalism in Africa before 1945

Political grievances

They lost their independence to the foreigners thus nationalism to regain their lost independence.

African rulers were thrown away and replaced them by foreign rulers who were imposed on the African that they detected and wanted to restate their traditional rulers.

Economic grievances

1. Forced labour to work on the colonial plantations to provide cheap labor any African who resisted was punished heavily
2. Imposition of heavy taxes as to initiate money economy taxes like hut tax poll tax matiti tax were introduced as to force the indigenous to work in the plantation cattle confiscation as to deny African from engaging in other economic activities and resort on supplying cheap labor
3. Land alienation to keep African away from practicing their substance agriculture and began to supply cheap labor in plantation.
4. Loss of control of their trade, like long distance trade and Trans Saharan trade as well as the introduction of the so called legitimate trade.
5. Destruction of African agriculture which was self sustaining that based on the needs of Africa and in place cash crop plantation was introduced.

Social grievances

1. Colonial injustice and oppression like long working hours, social abuses and separation of men from their families
2. Heavy punishment like chopping off ribs of the Africans in case of the Congo colony under Belgium, corporal punishment in Tanganyika under Curly Peter.
3. Racism and segregation of Africans, by insulting them by their color and making them the third grade citizens on their own land.
4. Destruction of African values and traditions and implanting foreign culture like religion, language, education and culture.

The Rise of Social and Welfare Associations

The Meaning of Social and Welfare Associations

Explain the meaning of social and welfare associations

Social and welfare associations are social groups or associations formed by Africans to meet the immediate needs of members by protesting colonial exploitation, oppression and humiliations. They played an important role of providing political education to African communities by showing the evil of colonialism and the need to liberate themselves.

The major groups of social and welfare associations

1. The skilled and unskilled workers These comprised of elites both skilled and unskilled workers who lived in poor houses and had no sufficient health and education services compared to Asians and Europeans. They demanded better terms of services, equal provision of wages and salaries to workers of the same qualifications regardless of their race differences.
2. African traders These were petty traders in urban areas who were addressing their grievances including discriminations as African traders were discriminated while Asian and European traders were favored much by the colonial governments through provision of loans and other facilities.
3. Peasants and cooperative societies. These were peasants cooperative unions aiming at defending the needs of the farmers since the colonial government confiscated their land and

offered it to the white settlers while Africans possess little land and were forced to live in infertile land. Examples of these associations were Kilimanjaro Native Planters Association of Tanganyika and Ukamba Members Associations of Kenya.

The Reason for the Rise of Social and Welfare Associations

Analyse the reason for the rise of social and welfare associations

The influence of ex soldiers from the first and second world wars, these were the Africans who were recruited by colonial governments to fight on their sides abroad these countries like Burma, Sri Lanka and other parts of the world. They created awareness to the Africans about the importance of welfare associations in the process of nationalism struggle.

The role of African elites especially those trained by colonialists for the aim of assisting colonial administration in various fields like clerks, teachers, nurses among others. They mobilized their fellow workers to form social organizations within their working areas demanding good living and working conditions for workers as well as better salaries and wages as well as same benefits regardless their race differences.

The increase of exploitation of human resources and natural resources, the world wars left European countries with economic difficulties as a result they decided to come to Africa to compensate their economic loss by exploiting African resource through land alienation, forced labour, taxation and payment of low wages this situation led the Africans to rise social and welfare associations to protest colonial exploitations.

Awareness of civilized urban dwellers on colonial evils most Africans who settled in urban centers so the need to establish welfare associations especially among the people who originated from the same regions or clans, they later on provided such awareness to the African village dwellers who joined hands by supporting the establishment of social and welfare associations.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of Social and Welfare Associations during the Struggle for Independence

Assess the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of social and welfare associations during the struggle for independence

Weaknesses/problems of social and welfare associations

It was based on small group's organization like tribal or class as a result it was very difficult to for their grievances to be fulfilled by the colonial governments for they could not mobilize most of their countrymen.

Frustration and fear among members due to colonial government harassments to members and leaders of social and welfare associations following this situation the members and leaders of the associations failed to stand firm for the interest of their associations. For example the Harry Thuku of the Kikuyu Central Association in Kenya was softened his stand against the colonial government after being exiled.

Financial problems, most of social and welfare association faced the problem of inadequate funds this was due to the fact that they were depending income from their members' subscriptions to meet their needs. Yet, their members earned low income and at the same time they had other obligations like tax payments and daily life needs as a result they contributed a small amounts in the association something that resulted to financial problems.

Inadequate knowledge and skills of leaders in managements, many leaders of social and welfare associations had little knowledge and skills of managing offices and leading people this created difficulties in organization and mobilization of members within a given association.

Banning of social and welfare associations by colonial government this was due to the fact that these associations were against colonial governments and administrations that is why colonial governments decided to ban them in order to abolish them. This situation made Africans to experience difficulties in organizing the associations.

Strengths and contributions of social and welfare associations during the struggle for African independence

- Establishment of infrastructures such as offices came to be used by the nationalist leaders during the struggle for independence.
- Preparation of nationalist leaders these associations prepared African nationalist leaders who were members of the associations through providing political awareness that made them to

stand firm in struggling for African liberation. For example Jomo Kenyatta was a member of the Kikuyu Central Association who later on organized Kenyans to fight for their liberation.

- They provided awareness among the Africans on the evils of colonial governments, through these associations many Africans especially the members of the associations awakened on the injustice of colonialism. For example in Kenya the Ukambani experiencing demonstrations due to the increase of awareness.
- Journal publications, some social and welfare associations published their journals which carried out various political agenda and communicated with their members on different issues of their concern.
- Generally they organized meetings which came to be a forum for airing their own grievances to the colonial rule. Furthermore, they created a base on which the true nationalism activities stood

The Rise of Protest and Religious Movements

Protest can be referred as a reaction against those who mistreat or humiliate others, indicating that their treatment cannot be taken any more. Protest can be divided into two;

1. Active protest this involves physical reaction such as fighting or striking
2. Passive protest this involves silent reactions such as boycotts.

The African religious movements prevailed in the early 20th century among African communities. They took form of either indigenous protest movements like Msambwa Religious Movements in Kenya or the form of independent churches that had broken away from white missionaries churches.

African independent churches' paved the way for African emancipation to occupy high ranks in the church hierarchy; previously Africans were at the bottom in the church as they only ended up being bible school teachers and catechists all high ranks and decision were made by white missionaries, the formation of independent churches made the Africans to accept Christianity as a religion not an aspect of colonial system as they thought to be when it was conducted by white missionaries.

Generally, the breaking away of African from various western missionary churches to independent churches was an expression of a protest against colonial domination in Africa.

The Meaning of Protest and Religious Movements

Explain the meaning of protest and religious movements

Protest refers to a strong reaction against mistreatment and humiliation. Protests can be divided into two categories: Active protest e.g. physical reaction like fighting, and passive protest e.g. boycotts. While African religious movements were movements created by Africans to protest colonial powers.

The Causes of the Rise of Protest and Religious Movements

Analyse the causes of the rise of protest and religious movements

Church segregation, the European churches preached the salvation and equality of human being before God while Africans were segregated, oppressed and not allowed even to lead prayers they were taken as third citizens.

The assistance of missionary to colonizers, the European churches also involved in helping colonizers in land alienation, forced labour, taxation and administration which had no any relation with the teaching of the bible.

Africans realized that the European churches and colonialism were two sides of the same coin that the Christian missionaries were only to pave way for colonization process of Africa as many of them acquired labour farms and exploited African just like the white settlers.

Missionaries advised Africans concerning political and economic problems by breaking their resistance e.g. through preaching biblical doctrines like the humble people are the blessed for them will enter the kingdom of God forgive those who wrong you.

Missionaries intervened in African culture like girl circumcision among the kikuyu people in Kenya who vehemently detested the missionary activities. That prompted them to start independent schools and begun to spread.

The Africans showed disapproval of missionaries' education system, they considered it inadequate as it only taught African reading, writing and arithmetic (3Rs) this enabled African to

occupy low position in colonial administration like clerks and wound dressers in the colonial government's hospital.

The Africans wanted to counter attack the colonial exploitation and domination independent church campaigned against payment of taxes by African, racial discrimination, unequal provision of social services and forced labour.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of Protest and Religious Movements during the Struggle for Independence

Assess the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of protest and religious movements during the struggle for independence

Weaknesses/problems faced by religious movements during the struggle for independence

- Financial problems the independent churches experienced in adequate funds because of depending on the little money rose from the few members of the churches that could not sustain most of their needs. For example the churches needed funds to support a large number of pupils expelled from mission schools in Kenya during the female circumcision controversy of the 1920s and 1930s.
- Conflicts among church leaders within independent churches there were several church leadership conflicts emerged among the church founders, since everyone demanded leadership recognition in the church.
- Competition between independent churches and the white missionary churches for followers following this the white missionaries influenced many Africans to be converted into their churches by all means including provision of gifts like clothes and shoes for the aim of preventing African independent churches from getting followers.
- Lack of enough trained personnel as most of teachers in independent churches were untrained since most of them were ex-missionary school students with little western education and management skills.

Strengths and contributions of protest and religious movements during the struggle for independence

- Establishment of African independent schools these schools enrolled African children only and they were taught their culture and evils of colonialism as a result later on they became political activists.
- Provision of reformist education, by teaching the Africans that the missionaries were mere agents of colonialism and practicing discrimination in the church and its hierarchy following these missionaries was not fully evangelical as they preached thus reforms were inevitable.
- The increase of awareness among the Africans due to various protest including active demonstrations, boycotts and strikes especially when colonial governments used force to avoid protest. For example the religious protest in the Nyasaland under Chilembwe when suppressed made the movements to be popular.
- The religious movements and churches instructed Africans not to pay tax and not to be involved in the imperialist wars because Africans were not beneficiaries of these.

Rise of Mass Nationalism and Political Parties in Africa

The Meaning of Mass Nationalism

Explain the meaning of mass nationalism

This refers to nationalistic activities that occurred after 1945, after the Second World War it was in this period that Africans were successful in their struggle at times referred to as modern nationalism.

Immediately after World War II Africans gained the momentum to demand for self-determination this came as a result of intensive exploitation of African resources after World War Two.

Generally mass nationalism is characterized by mass feeling and attitude of demanding independence by using a nationalist struggle in form of unified parties beyond the class, tribe or ethnic background.

Characteristics of mass nationalism

- Well organized and planned by elites, African leaders those that were educated from colonial schools.
- It was a national wide that it covered the whole nation through opening up many branches in the whole state both in the rural and urban areas.
- It was led by the elites i.e. educated leaders who were focused e.g. Nyerere, Kenyatta, Obote and Nkurumah.
- It was political in origin, i.e. they struggled for political independence of Africa.
- It was dominated by both dialogue and armed struggle, where dialogue proved a failure.
- It was motivated by both internal and external factors, unlike those before 1945 which were motivated by internal forces.
- It led to the independence of some nations i.e. it was successful in getting independence for African nations.

The Reason for the Rise of Mass Nationalism in Africa

Analyse the reason for the rise of mass nationalism in Africa

Factors that gave birth to African nationalism are of two kinds.

- Internal factors
- External factors

Internal factors

There were forces that were internally motivated, that generated within African societies that brought about nationalism in Africa. These included the following factors.

Formation of peasant cooperative union, especially in rural areas to defend the interests and welfare of the farmers, where some associations were formed by the colonialists as to speed up the production and the marketing of cash crop as well as sensitizing peasants about cultivation through their associations. But later alone developed nationalistic feelings and turned against the colonialists using their association's structures in rural areas.

Intensive exploitation after the Second World War in the colonies the colonizers wanted to revamp their ruined economies, which were heavily damaged by the war; large scale colonization was carried out.

Formation of independent churches, these were churches that were lead by the Africans breaking away from main stream white churches to challenge their misdeeds over the Africans. They addressed not only religious but also social, political and economic grievances of Africans such churches included Joseph Ejayi in west Africa, the Kikuyu native church, the watch tower church movement in Malawi 1906, the African national church in Tanganyika, the people God and religion of Jesus in Kenya and united native church in Cameroon. Such churches openly criticized the colonialists and encouraged their followers to fight them thus the rise of African nationalism

Formation of segregated African schools, after realizing that the missionary and colonial school taught nothing but European based syllabus some African societies begun their own schools, like among the Kikuyu in Kenya Africans were taught African syllabus. This helped in educating Africans and developing the spirit of nationalism.

Rise of elites, who had attained colonial education like Nyerere in Tanganyika, Nkurumah in Ghana, Kamuzu Banda in Malawi and Abafemi Awolowo of Nigeria. This education helped them to get used to the white language, to get exposed to various struggle and liberation of the world. But on top of that some elite came from outside Africa the combination of both helped to the rise of nationalism provision of leadership for nationalistic struggle.

Ghana independence in 1957, it was example to estimate other African nations to begin fight for their freedom so it as possible for them also to attain independence from their colonial power.

The Italy vs. Ethiopia war of 1935-1941, under Mussolini and Haile Selassie and Ras Imra increased the momentum of African nationalism Italy an industrialized nation was heavily and bravely resisted by an African nation Ethiopia this boosted African confidence towards their struggle for independence was defeated.

Formation of social welfare association, this aimed to improve the working conditions of African workers discriminations and colonial abuses to the Africans such associations largely based in urban centers and comprised colonial civil servants like the Kikuyu central association in Kenya that was formed by Harry Thuku the railway territory civil association in Tanganyika, Tanganyika territory civil service association (T.T.C.S.A.) which was formed Martin Kayamba the peoples union in 1908 in Nigeria. Such association exerted more pressure on the colonialists to consider giving African independence which led to African nationalism.

Mass media especially newspapers played a big role in spreading awareness among the population in both rural and urban areas such newspaper included Sauti ya TANU in Tanganyika, the pilot and the comet in Nigeria

Colonial social infrastructures also played a big role in facilitating the spread and the rise of African nationalism that's why some historians do say that colonialism sown a seed of its own destruction, infrastructures like railway and roads facilitated the nationalistic activities in rural and urban centers by spreading the message of liberation in all parts of Africa.

Formation of Pan Africanize in 1900 by William Sylvester from the new world which later led to the formation of O.A.U. an organization that united all African independent nations to help in fighting for African independence.

External factors

These were factors that motivated nationalism but being generated from outside Africa such forces included:

The returning ex-soldiers, who participated in the war on the side of their colonial masters assisting them as porters and security guards of many camps, this participation brought

awareness since these soldiers were exposed to western democracy, freedom and liberation message some veterans like Dedan Kimathi who were later a leader of Mau Mau in Kenya.

Formation of UN which replaced the League of Nation where independent African states were allowed to participate as members it becomes an organization of all nations. African and Asian nations through the UN opposed the colonialists and demanded self determination, unlike during the League of Nations where African colonies became mandatory colonies of European nations.

The India and Pakistan independences, these acted as external pressure for the Africans to emulate both were British colonies that attained their independence in 1948 as one nation which later separated in two nations, following that African quoted such incidences as a negotiate tool to argue for the independence.

The Bandung conference of 17th April 1955, where Asians and Africans nations such as south Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Libya and Egypt met in Indonesia to discuss their problems which include colonialism and economic development, they emphasized solidarity, it was during this conference that non aligned movements NAM was formed in this conference.

Rise of communism in USSR the second world war witnessed the expansion and consolidation of the communist bloc whereby Russian begun to provide material and moral support for anti colonial struggle for Africa e.g. it supported rebel groups in Angola and Namibia to fight colonialists.

Marshal plan, this was initiated by George Marshal the prime minister of USA whereby he began giving loans to the war ruined European nations on condition that they should decolonize in Africa and Asian nations, by granting independence to those nations.

Open door policy of USA, this policy was introduced by USA for the aim of conducting business with independent African states thus it begun requesting colonialists to give independence to the African countries so as to do business with USA

The British labour party, which assumed power in 1945 its policies were against colonialism which they viewed as oppression of humanity and wastage of British tax payers money such anti colonial sentiments in Britain made many nationalistic movement to agitate for their immediate independence.

The rise of USA as a leading capitalist nation, after the world war two US became the chief superior of war materials and the war did not affect her economy negatively made her to become a leading capitalist nation and begun to advocate for decolonization of African nations as a trick to compensate for not colonizing through establishment of neo colonialism to get market for her finished goods area of investment for her international cooperation.

The aftermath of the Second World War to the colonialists who incurred a lot of losses and could not continue with spending to the colonies so they were forced to grant some independence to some African states. But on top of the above some European powers adopted intensive exploitation to revamp their economies which awakened many Africans to resist thus the rise of nationalism in Africa.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of Political Parties towards the Road to Independence

Compare the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of political parties towards the road to independence

Weaknesses of political parties in Africa

- Financial problems this was because members were unable to contribute the money required for various political activities due to poverty.
- Lack of reliable communication networks that could ease the transmission of information from one place to another in order to facilitate political activities of spreading political awareness among the Africans.
- Colonial restrictions to political parties, colonial governments acted as obstacles to African political parties since they limited political activities and slow down the decolonization process by banning political parties. For example the British colonial government restricted government workers from being members of TANU in Tanganyika. In Ghana Nkrumah (CCP) was imprisoned all of this aimed at suppressing African political parties.
- Opposition between African political parties as each party basing on their ethnic, regionalism or elitism competing against the other to the extent of conducting campaign against

the other instead of joining hands in fighting their common enemy. For example in Nigeria and Uganda the cases were commonly practiced.

- Some political parties were created to meet the interest of a few such as elite for example the Uganda National Congress (UNC) was created to meet the interest of other non Baganda against the Kabaka Yekka of Buganda in Uganda.
- Lack of support from other organizations like women, youth and farmers associations during the time of spreading liberation messages for decolonization process in Africa.

Strengths and contribution of political parties in Africa

- The use of peaceful means to fight for independence unlike armed struggle which led to loss of many African lives and property destructions
- The rise of awareness among Africans as many Africans through their different groups and associations became conscious of their grievances by demanding their independence from colonial governments through political rallies, propaganda newspapers and organized boycotts. For example CCP of Ghana encouraged Ghanaians to boycott the colonialists.
- Unifying the Africans to fight against colonial government as their common enemy, they used youth and women to unify the masses at the grassroots to fight colonialism. For example CCP of Ghana and TANU in Tanganyika had youths and women groups to support them in fighting their goals of bringing independence.

The Problems Experienced during Mass Nationalism

Analyse the problems experienced during mass nationalism

When Africans struggled for the independence, especially during mass nationalism, they encountered many problems such as: Disunity among the Africans, tribalism, financial problems, lack of awareness among Africans as well as strong opposition from colonial rulers.

Decolonisation through Constitutional Means

The Meaning of Decolonization through Constitutional Means

Explain the meaning of decolonization on through constitutional means

Decolonization through constitutional means is the type of liberation which involve intensive negotiation between the colonialists and African nationalists e.g. the political independence of Tanganyika, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia. All applied negotiation or peaceful means to get their independence.

Reasons for the decolonization through constitutional means

Absence of white settlers, in areas with no settlers like in Tanganyika and other parts of Africa they attained their independence through peaceful means; For example Tanganyika contained influential minorities of Europeans and Asians as the number involved was not large enough to bring obstacle in the path of national independence only 23,000 European among whom only few hundred could properly be regarded as settlers and the number of Asians was 87,000. Hence decolonization through constitutional means.

Minimal problems like tribalism and religious differences; that would have brought internal disputes struggle or disunity. This was a sovereignty advantage to some African countries. For it was simple for them to unite the masses for self determination.

The trust ship colony a trust territory colony was subjected to measure of supervision by the United Nations a situation that made it impossible for the colonizers government to entirely pressure exerted by international opinion. For example Tanganyika was not mandatory like Uganda or Kenya it was under the trust ship of UN given to Britain as a result her independence was easily influenced by the United Nations.

The role of political parties, where the political party which took over the power lacked serious opposition from other political parties which would have delayed the independence then the decolonization was through peaceful means. For example Tanganyika TANU was a major political party that had never been banned by the colonial government so it was able to operate freely without any hindrance unlike KANU in Kenya. This was very significant in achieving her goals of independence.

The role of the leader, where there were strong, approachable and democratic leaders with high sprite of patriotism for nation the independence was achieved through constitutional means. For

example in Tanganyika the strong leadership of J.K. Nyerere and Oscar Kambona played a big role in achieving independence in Tanganyika by peaceful means.

Absence of heavy investment, in places where colonialists did not invest heavily in infrastructure or agriculture which they might have feared to lose the independence was through peaceful means.

The Conditions which Facilitated Constitutional Struggle for Independence

Assess the conditions which facilitated constitutional struggle for independence

There are some conditions or factors that facilitated the constitutional means of the struggle for independence. These involved mandatory colony, the role of mass media, the role of elites, the nature of colonial Governor, existence of peasant cash crops, the nature of reaction, the role of political parties and political leaders.

The Problems Experienced during the Struggle for Independence through Constitutional Means

Analyse the problems experienced during the struggle for independence through constitutional means

The colonial bureaucracy was a stumbling block, when it came at registrations of political party branches national wide, the registration governing the operation of political parties was amended aimed at debarring political party's the activities the government technically put a delayed tactic in registering the branches of political parties, with the same agenda of checking their spread and its influences.

The colonial government first applied simple repression, banning of political party's activities disaffected areas and the second tactics which was applied mostly in French colonies was the creation of colonial government sponsored political parties the like United Tanganyika Party (U.T.P) designed to up hold the cause of multi-racialism.

Colonial government sabotage by closing political party's branches and banning its activities, this tactic was used by the colonial government to check the influence of political parties

The colonial policy of divide and rule, this wanted to divide the people of Africa on ethnicity lines e.g. the meeting of 1957 governor Twining attempted to drive division between traditional rulers and members of nationalist movement. This was a very big obstacle for political parties to forge unity between the masses.

The opposition from church missionary society, who barred their followers from involving into active politics that would be regarded as disobedient to the church; this affected very many members of political parties who were Christians.

Lack of education for most nationalists, the colonial government prohibited the civil servants from joining active politics and were the only small elite who were educated that would helped the party. Most of the party members were comprised by a big numbers of peasants

Poor transport and communication structures, to assist nationalist leaders in mobilizing the masses from different parts to join the movement of struggle for independence for example some roads were impassable during rainy season.

Lack of political awareness among the masses, as most of the Africans were peasants who were in rural areas and did not know the objectives of the political party and their financial assistance to the party was very minimal.

Decolonisation through Armed Struggle

The Meaning of Armed Struggle

Explain the meaning of armed struggle

The form of liberation that involves the use of guns in the struggle for independence, this was conducted in the situation where peaceful means failed and the imperialist were reluctant to negotiate or to give independence to the Africans. In such situation the Africans picked up arms to fight the imperialists by force as a method to achieve their independence it involves bloodshed use of guerrilla warfare. For example it was applied in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Angola, South Africa, Namibia and Mozambique.

The Causes of Armed Struggle for Independence

Analyse the causes of armed struggle for independence

Armed struggle became dominant after 1945 especially in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Angola and South Africa as compared to other forms of liberation this was due to the following factors that accelerated to the application of armed struggle.

Military assistance from USSR, after 1945 USSR consolidated her strength to the zenith it was anti colonialism and sympathizers to African anti colonial struggles. It was ready to provide military support and moral support to liberate the Africans from colonialism thus military struggle.

Manchester conference, in this conference the major agenda was to liberate Africans from colonialism by all means peaceful or force. This situation gave Africans courage to use force through armed struggle especially in those colonies where the colonialists were reluctant to grant independence.

The role played by ex soldiers, the war veterans of the Second World War came back with awareness and military skills which they had acquired during the war, their skills encouraged many nationalist to apply force to overthrow the colonialists who were not ready to grant independence to Africans.

The support from UN under USA and USSR, these nations ere anti colonialism as a result they provided support to African nationalist struggle to use all means to get rid from colonialism.

Failures of other methods of liberation, other methods like peaceful means and constitution means failed hence the armed struggle became the last method for getting independence from colonialists.

The aftermath of India and Pakistan independence, the independence of Asian countries especially India and Pakistan was a big challenge for the Africans to emulate as a result they used all means of liberation to attain their independence.

The role of pan Africans, this played a big role especially after shifting her headquarters from the new world to Africa. It ensured liberation of African nations by all means.

The unwillingness of the colonial power to grant independence, some colonial powers were unwilling to grant independence for example the Portugal and British were not willing to grant independence to their colonies hence the Africans decided to use armed struggle to liberate themselves.

Intensive exploitation; after the Second World War the colonialists increased exploitation to the Africans resources to revamp their ruined economies. This situation awakened the Africans against the colonialists as a result they used all means to liberate themselves

The influence of front line states, these provided military and manpower support to the anti colonial struggle in Africa e.g. Tanganyika during the struggle in south Africa and Namibia or Mozambique.

Emergence of cold war after 1945, this was the struggle between USA and USSR, where by every bloc wanted to win more countries in Africa so as to spread their political ideologies of socialism or capitalism, this witnessed the giving up weapons to fight the colonialists.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of Armed Struggle towards the Road to Independence in Africa

Analyse the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of armed struggle towards the road to independence in Africa

Strengths and contribution of armed struggle to the African independence

- It helped in attainment of African independence
- It removed colonial regime in African countries
- It removed colonial settlers from the African land
- It restored African alienated land
- It restored African dignity
- It ended colonial exploitation of African resources

- It led to the strong military in Africa
- It provided strong leaders

Weakness of armed struggle to the African independence

- Death of people many people were killed during the struggle as they were using arms
- Separation of families
- Destruction of properties
- Lack of strong military
- Lack of military equipments
- Lack of funds
- Fear and insecurity among the nationalists
- Disunity among the Africans

Decolonisation through Revolution

The Meaning of Revolution

Explain the meaning of revolution

This was type of revolution which involved complete overthrow of the existing political system this existed in colonies where independence was given to the minority at the expense of the majority the case in point is Zanzibar where minority Arabs were granted independence by the British which prompted the majority blacks to make a revolution in 1964 and replaced with another new political system that is supported by the masses. It took place even in Egypt and Libya. Liberation by revolution is always sudden and involves bloodshed.

The Causes of Decolonization through Revolution

Analyse the causes of decolonization through revolution

Economic marginalization for African majority, Africans were mainly squatters who made a living by selling their labour to the landlords and subjected to extreme exploitation, Africans had no access to the major means of production.

Economic inequalities, in case of the Arabs owned land, the Indians controlled finance, the Europeans controlled trade and the Africans owned nothing. Therefore such situation made a revolution necessary to occur.

Deprivation of black Africans to education, despite the government's role to provide suitable elementary education for all people, the Africans continued to suffer from inequality of education system. They were not catered like the other races which made them unsatisfied with the regime thus the revolution

Segregation in the other social services, Africans was also segregated in health services, housing and water supply. Even in civil services Africans hold lower ranks unlike the Arabs and the Indians.

Act of intimidation, after unexpectedly losing the 1957 election on Z.N.P it decided to employ various act of intimidation to force Africans to join them i.e. the 1958 strikes at the docks led to mass uprising it initiated a strong campaign against them.

Segregation in the social association, as the wind struggle for political independence which was in full in the continental Africans swept the island Zanzibar in the mid 1950. The social association underwent complex transformation into political parties. Africans were opposed politically by the ruling class.

The emergence of John Okello from northern Uganda who settled in Zanzibar in 1952 and worked periodically as painter he was an official of ASP of Pemba island he joined a revolutionary army in 1961 he played a big role in overthrowing the Arab regime.

Poor working conditions and low wages of Africans that could not make them to meet their basic needs of life and despite that were heavily taxed by the Arab government.

Voting restrictions, many Africans were barred from voting, had to read and write Kiswahili, Arabic or English a voter had to be a Zanzibar resident and lived in Zanzibar for at least one

year, must be above 25 years old, a voter must be a government employee for at least five years. Such qualifications made many Africans in Zanzibar not to vote hence the revolution was necessary.

Generally the revolution was also caused by the desire of Arab rulers and British colonialists to make Zanzibar an Arab state in 1962 which the majorities Africans were not ready to allow Arab state to raise on their own African soil thus the revolution was inevitable.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of Revolution towards the Road to Independence

Assess the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of revolution towards the road to independence

Weaknesses of decolonization through revolution

- Loss of lives during revolution process some people loose lives this is due to the use of dangerous weapons during the struggle that resulted to bloodshed.
- Destruction of properties, such as infrastructures like offices and houses.
- Fear and insecurity
- Low level of consciousness and political awareness
- Lack of clear political structures for movement organization.
- Lack of patriotism

Strengths and contributions of decolonization through revolution

- It removed the colonial regime from power by force
- It managed to adjust the social and economic inequalities in African country
- It manage to uphold the African dignity
- It managed to bring African independence
- It restored the African rights as human being

- It promoted unity and solidarity among the Africans

The problems Experienced during the Struggle for Independence through Revolution

Analyse the problems experienced during the struggle for independence through revolution

Problems experienced during the struggle for independence through revolution means are

- Unwillingness of the colonial power to grant independence, some European nations came in Africa to stay forever and regarded their African colonies as overseas provinces, thus they were very reluctant to grant independence hence decolonization through revolution.
- Fear and insecurity among the Africans, during the struggle for liberation by revolution means most of the Africans did not engage in the revolution process as they feared punishments from colonial government.
- Lack of political structures to mobilize the people to the common struggles for independence. For example in rural areas most political parties lacked branches which would have been used as centers to create awareness and mobilization of the masses most of the nationalistic activities centered in urban areas.
- Colonial state apparatus were very oppressive and coercive to the nationalistic movements in many nations. These included colonial army, police and prison which were put in place to facilitate colonial production.
- Death, some African nationalists died in the struggle for independence through revolution means this was due to the fact that the revolution always is sudden and bloody.
- Financial problems, the nationalists experienced lacked clear source of funds to meet their expenditure as most of Africans were poor.
- Low level political awareness, many masses in Africa were not educated and lacked political awareness about the essence of their independence. This was the problem since most of the indigenous did not know the significance of the struggle.

CHANGES IN POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Changes in Political, Ideological and Administrative Systems

In 1960's many African states started to achieve their political independence. Following this many of the African countries changed their political, social and economic ideology for the sake of attaining developments in their nations after colonialism.

The Factors/ Conditions which led to changes in Political, Ideological and Administrative Systems after Independence

Explain the factors/ conditions which led to changes in political, ideological and administrative systems after independence

Ideology refers to the body of beliefs or principles belonging to an individual or group which guides political and economic system in a given nation for example socialist and capitalist ideology.

During the struggle for independence many African states had developed multiparty political system under capitalist ideology as a system to prepare them for independence. For example in Tanganyika there were T.A.A and T.A.N.U while in Uganda there were U.P.C. and K.Y.

Soon after independence many African states as from 1960-1970's most of them started change the political ideology from multiparty under capitalist ideology to single dominant party under socialist ideology.

Factors for the change of political and economic ideology after independence

These factors can be divided into two means internal and external factors

Internal factors

Promotion of unity and solidarity among the Africans, the changes of political party from multiparty to single party system aimed at promoting unity and solidarity among the Africans since they were dominated by single ideology for example in K.A.N.U in Kenya, C.C.M. in Tanzania and U.P.C. in Uganda.

Avoidance of political opposition from other parties, soon after independence most African states expected to have peace and political stability for the national development so they decided to adopt one party system in order to avoid political opposition of other parties as they thought that having multiparty system the national development could be threatened.

Avoidance of civil wars among the Africans, since in multiparty system every party struggle to dominate political power, something that cause political instabilities for it was viewed as a tool to divide masses basing on their ethnic origin that may result into civil conflicts. For example in Rwanda and Burundi the Tutsi fought the Hutu in for the domination of political powers.

To avoid the imperialist influence on local politics, since the multiparty system emerged from imperialist nations thus most of African states after independence decided to reject it turning to single party system as they thought that having multiparty system could enable foreign influence into the local politics through passing in other political opposition parties as some former colonial power wanted to control their former colonies through opposition parties.

Promotion of good governance, they aimed at promoting good governance with political stability through checking out corruption and misallocation of public funds for example in Tanzania and Malawi.

Generally in the system of administration they aimed at eradicating the racial discrimination by upholding African dignity in the system of administration. As after independence Africans states changed their political ideology so as to set up a new system of administration under their own direction and control whereby every African would be treated equally with dignity under the single party system

External factors

The role of USSR, the socialist bloc played a big role to the changes of political ideology and administrative system in most of the African states. Since many African countries adopted Marxist ideology that based on socialist ideology resulted to the formation of single party system. For example the leader of socialist bloc encouraged the formation of workers party.

Support from socialist states, many African states that adopted socialism after independence received moral and material support from socialist states like China and Russia.

Bad perception towards capitalist ideology, many of the independent African states viewed capitalism as mode of production that is based on exploitation of the resources and masses thus they decided to adopt socialism as it was discouraging exploitation

The Changes which Took Place after Independence

Analyse critically the changes which took place after independence

Political and administrative system took place in Africa after independence

Most African independent states undergo changes in the political and administrative system through adoption of the following government system

- One party system, the post independence Africans allowed one political party and avoided competing politics. The party in power dominated the government and controlled the state apparatus and other spheres of human activities outside politics. But in 1990s one party system began to collapse especially after the fall of USSR.
- Multiparty system, after the collapse of one party system African independent states adopted multiparty system especially during 1990s
- Military rule, independent Africans after few years adopted military rule and they came under the control of military rule for example in Egypt, Sudan and Uganda.
- Parliamentary system,
- Presidential system
- Federal system of government

Political ideological adopted after independence

African countries adopted different political ideologies after independence. Some countries adopted varieties of political ideologies including;

- Liberal democracy, implying that they adopted capitalism example of such countries included Kenya, Nigeria and Ivory Coast.
- Socialism, the countries that adopted socialism included Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda and Zambia.
- Afro-Marxism, the countries adopted this ideology included Somalia, Ethiopia under Mengistu, Mozambique and Angola among other countries.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of Political, Ideological and Administrative Changes in the Newly Independent African States

Assess critically the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of political, ideological and administrative changes in the newly independent African states

Political strengths

Development of African independent political system different from those of colonialists inherited at independence. The political system developed was characterized by democracy for example in Tanzania the socialist system of government enabled her to involve more citizens in government, unlike during the colonial era for African leaders now determined the fate of their own people's political features.

Opportunities to cooperate and undertake various measures to advance the interests of the continent this was due to the fact that African leaders were able to negotiate with western nations more aggressively than during the colonial times when they were treated as subjects. For example under the regional organizations in the OAU they introduced several measures to uplift the welfare of their citizens.

Africans were able to collaborate with other less developed countries especially in the NonAligned Movements

Administrative system

Eradication of racial discrimination and uphold African dignity in the system of administration through running their own government.

Ideology

Liberal democracy through open competition for power between different political parties , separation of power between the three pillars of government namely the executive, the legislature and the judiciary

Pressure groups and associations like trade unions are allowed to operate without political harassment from the government.

Minimization of the gap between the poor and the rich

Less exploitation of workers by foreigners and the African merchants as the government controlled provision of most basic services

Promotion of national unity by minimizing conflicts based on ethnic, regional or religious consideration as all people work hard.

Weaknesses of political, ideological and administrative changes in the newly independent African states

Civil wars most African countries have experienced civil wars since independence for example Ugandan civil war lasted from the late 1970s to 1986 when president Yoweri Kaguta Museveni took control of the country. Also in Rwanda in 1994 during the genocide which killed over 800,000 people. However currently several civil wars are still being experienced in the DRC and Somalia.

Military coups d'état have been experienced in many African countries including Nigeria, Sudan, Libya, Ghana, Somalia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mauritania and Guinea.

Ethnic affiliation most African citizens in political appointment and voting during general elections try to pick a person from their ethnic groups or religion as a leader in the hope that such a leader would reciprocate by rewarding or giving them favors, this led to bitterness between different communities, clans and religion in Africa something that resulting to civil wars

Neo colonialism through partnership with developed countries, for example former colonial masters such as Britain and France continue to interfere in the political affairs of African governments.

Services provision such as education, health services and other services became a great financial burden for governments.

Contribution of political, ideological and administrative changes in the newly independent African states

Nationalism struggle African governments were able to assist fellow African countries to acquire political independence from colonial masters. For example the efforts had done by other African governments in South Africa and Namibia.

Training of African citizens to undertake nation-building activities this changes facilitated mobilization of African states to participate in national building activities. For example the harambee spirit in Kenya was used to mobilize funds to construct schools, health centers and other social facilities in order to uplift the living standards of African citizens.

Opportunities of African countries to participate more in the activities of regional, continental and international bodies like the United Nations Organizations and the NonAlignment Movements.

Changes in Economic Development Policies and Strategies

The Factors which led to Changes in Economic Developmental Policies and Strategies

Explain the factors which led to changes in economic developmental policies and strategies

After independence many African states experienced economic problems which inherited from colonialism as colonialist aimed at maximizing profits and minimizing costs as a result they applied different policies that left African states with economic problem hence the changes in political, social and economic sector was inevitable. Among of the factors that necessitated the changes of economic development policies and strategies after independence involves the problems inherited

Economic and social factors

Economic crises, the colonial government left African states with economic crises due to intensive exploitation of African resources both human resources and material resources. For example the exportation of raw materials like agricultural materials and minerals and importing expensive manufactured goods.

Inadequate infrastructures, most of African independent states experienced inadequate of infrastructures such as schools, hospitals transport networks since the colonialists failed to provide it in every region hence there were regional imbalance development. For example there were no regional roads or railway links between one region from another as most of the transport network developed around the turn of the country to facilitate exportation of raw materials from Africa and importation of manufactured goods from Europe. Not only that but also the few infrastructure built needed repair hence the need for changes of economic and strategies so as to copy with the situation.

Economic stratification in the society, after independence there were two classes that of the peasants who lived in rural areas living in miserable poverty as they depended on agriculture activities which had low prices and the other class of bourgeoisie or working class lived in towns in a good standard of leaving compared to the peasants in the rural areas. For example around 95% of the populations were rural dwellers depended on agriculture for survival and only 5% the working class who lived in towns. Thus the need for economic changes to help the majority who lived in miserable poverty

Dependency economy, after independence most of the African states characterized by dependent economy as they did not produce what they consume and consume what they did not produce. For example they produced raw materials and exported it to the European nations especially to their former colonial masters and consumed finished goods that imported from Europe. Following this situation there was the need for economic changes.

Inadequate industries, African independent states experienced deindustrialization this was due to the fact that the colonialists prepared Africa as potential market for European goods that is why they did not industrialize Africa. Following this after independence African states started to change the economic strategy as a result they could industrialize.

Cultural dependence, the independent Africans wanted to develop their national culture through abandoning the foreign culture that was established by the colonialist before independence.

Political factors

Administration centralization, the colonialist left Africa with highly centralized administration system whereby central leader had got a lot of power in the state as a result such system brought inefficient and incompetence leaders and misdirection in administration. Hence there was a need to change political system.

Existence of relationship between military structures and political administration, the military structures was organized in the way that it was not separated from political administration this resulted to the rise of coup de-tat for example political juntas took over the political arena resulted to political instability and economic sabotage.

Tribalism among the Africans, after the independence most of African states experienced tribalism which influenced by multiparty political system as most of the states were based on the personal ethnic or regional origin of a particular politician, therefore this situation necessitated political changes.

Foreign administration structure, after independence national planning remained in the hand of foreigners not only that but also most of the important sector like financial and military sectors. Whereby foreigners were involved in political issues

The Economic Development Policies and Strategies Adopted in Africa after Independence

Analyse the economic development policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence

African countries after independence adopted different economic development and strategies for the aim of accelerating economic development through heavy infusion of capital investment either private, bilateral or both. The following are common economic strategies adopted by African countries after independence.

Economic strategies adopted after independence

Establishment of parastatals African governments established different bodies in order to curtail the control of the African economies by foreigners and the relative weaknesses of domestic capitalism. For example generation and transmission of electricity, telecommunications, railways, postal and banking services

Establishment of schemes such as agricultural schemes aiming at promoting agricultural developments and settlement schemes for the aiming to provide landless citizens with adequate land; for example in Tanzania there was villagization policy was part of this strategy while in Kenya land settlement schemes established in the former white settlers farms.

Authority delegation soon after independence particularly in 1960s and 1970s African countries delegated authorities from higher levels to lower levels of government especially to provinces and districts for example Chilalu Agricultural Development Unity (CADU) in Ethiopia, Lilongwe Land Development Program (LLDP) in Malawi, the Special Rural Development Program (SRDP) in Kenya and Intensive Development Zones (IDZ) in Zambia.

Development planning this involved setting targets to be achieved within a set period usually based on five years plan.

Economic blueprint facilitated donor countries to support development projects and achieving political support from the public.

Establishment of import substitution industries in different African countries in order to promote industrialization, expand employment opportunities and build African economies through exports.

The Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution of the Economic Development Policies and Strategies Adopted in Africa after Independence

Assess critically the strengths, weaknesses and contribution of the economic development policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence

The strengths of the economic policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence

Achieving in measures of economic development especially many socialist countries; for example Tanzania under Julius. K. Nyerere and Ghana under Nkwame Nkrumah advocated self sufficiency in food production.

Improvement of infrastructures soon after independence most African countries was having inadequate and poor infrastructures like roads, railways and ports so they decided to improve them.

Expansion of industries resulted by establishment of import substitution industries as an economic planning with a view of improving and builds African economies through exports.

Mobilization of Africans to participate in development following adoption of socialist policy which required Africans to take charge of their economies for example the Ujamaa village in Tanzania was useful in enhancing mobilization.

Establishment of training institutions with the view of training African public servants in different fields in order to take part in development of their countries.

Weaknesses of the economic policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence

Corruption and inefficiency of public servants or government officials this was due to the fact that the new public officers were not well acquainted with administrative responsibilities. For example in 1990s the government of Kenya lost over 5.8 billion Kenya shillings because of high level of corruption involving senior officials in government offices. Similar incident happened in Tanzania in 2007 where a number of senior officials were forced to resign because of high level of corruption involving generation of electric power in the country

Establishment of settlement schemes in marginal lands and away from infrastructures like roads and urban centers this hindered the implementation of agricultural strategies.

Emergence of a wide gap between the rich and the poor in the country particularly in the countries that adopted capitalist ideology for example in Kenya some parts like urban centers and Nairobi attained more economic development than other parts like the Coast Province, North Eastern and some parts of the Rift valley provinces. Not only that but also foreigners owned a lot of wealth in the country and repatriated a lot of profits back to their own countries as the system allowed for capital accumulation.

Contributions of the economic policies and strategies adopted in Africa after independence

Economic growth facilitated by adoption and implementation of various economic policies and strategies in the country. For example agricultural production increased because of the need to produce more cash crops for exports, industrial raw materials and food self sufficiency.

Establishment of new industries for processing raw materials and manufacturing goods

Establishment of dams for supplying hydroelectric power in the country; for example in Tanzania dams like Mtera playing an important role of supplying hydroelectric powers in the country

Employment opportunities this created by foreign investment especially in capitalist economies like Kenya and Ivory Coast.

Infrastructure development most African countries established and improved infrastructures in the countries for example in Tanzania a new railway line was established that connected the country to Zambia through the assistance of Chinese government.

Africanization of the economy done by both socialist and capitalist countries, helped to bring businesses which were formally controlled by foreigners under the control of the indigenous people.

Value of agricultural activities most of African governments especially in socialist countries like Tanzania made an attempt to recognize agriculture by grouping small household farms in villages and encouraging collective production.

Establishment of new state-owned bodies or enterprises in different countries in the continent through state driven development for example by 1985 there were over 400 state-owned corporations in Tanzania.

Provision of Education in Africa after Independence

The Objectives of Education in Africa after Independence

Analyse the objectives of education in Africa after independence

Changes in provision of education in Africa after independence

After political independence many African states inherited the colonial education system which was contrary to their local education system and their environments. As time went on African independent states adopted the policy of educational expansion and education was considered as a human rights. Following this the number of education institutions like schools and colleges were increased and the system of curricular were modeled. Not only that but also all the education policies focused on re addressing the weakness and objectives of the nation.

Objectives of education in Africa after independence

Provision of relevant education to the Africans, independent African states recognized the weakness of the colonial education as it was irrelevant and inadequate in terms of meeting the

needs and requirement of the newly created states. Hence they ensured the education provided was relevant to the demands of African countries.

To eradicate education dependence, the African independent states aimed at eradicating the dependence on the European powers so they decided to review the education policy so as to make it suit the African context.

To eradicate tribalism and racism in Africa, this was due to the fact that the colonialists had already planted the seeds of racism in education system as there were classes in education following this the changes in education system after independence was necessary so as to eradicate the racism and tribalism in Africa.

To promote African cultural values, this was more important since the African cultural values were neglected by the colonialists through glorifying and practicing the white's culture which they viewed as superior than that of the Africans, therefore this situation necessitated the changes in order to promote the African cultural values.

Generally the education brought by the Africans aimed at unifying people national wide, promoting economic development, self reliance, social justice, equity and scientific literacy.

The Features of Education in Africa after Independence

Appraise the features of education in Africa after independence

Expansion of secondary and higher education, e.g. by 1966 enrollment in higher education in east Africa had increased almost three times.

Training of local staffs, the African independent focused on training the local staffs to replace the European expatriates as they were supposed to leave the African continent free governing themselves.

Provision of academic education, since during the colonialism Africans were usually provided with vocational training due to existence of racial discrimination following this African independent state made great efforts to acquire academic education

Expansion of primary education, independent African countries expanded primary education under Universal Primary Education (UPE) program, whereby the government adopted this and

soon shifted emphasis from provision of high level skills to basic education. For example in Tanzania the government took various measures to expand primary schools especially from 1973 to 1977.

Provision of free education, many independent African nations provided free education to all school age children who are supposed to be enrolled in primary education. Thus the education was made free of charges as there was no payment of school fees and it was compulsory to all school aged children. This was practiced for the aim of enabling access to education for all Africans.

Revision of curriculum, after independence the curriculum was revised so as to ensure its relevance to the learners. For example in Tanzania there was emphasis on the history of Tanzania, elimination of selection process. Not only that but also teachers training and establishment of new classrooms.

Introduction of education for self reliance, after independence schools were advised to put emphasis on useful values such as equality, honest responsibility, cooperation and community involvement rather than focusing on academics only. A good example for this is Tanzania under socialist ideology.

Curriculum integration, the African schools were asked to integrate work into the curriculum as results students/children could appreciate the value of the manual work.

Emphasis on adult education, since after independence there were a large number of illiterate adults so the education institutions with the support of government emphasized on adult education

The Strengths and Weaknesses of Education in Africa after Independence

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of education in Africa after independence

Strengths of education in Africa after independence

- Expansion of enrollments in both primary and secondary schools.
- Freedom of teaching African cultural values and history to the students.

- Development of universities in Africa. E.g. in east Africa there was Makerere University, Nairobi University and the University of Dar es salaam.
- Reduction of dependence education on outside expatriates.
- Improvements of University education in Africa through collaboration between African universities and metro pole universities following the quality of education are being harmonized.
- The increase of literacy rate in African countries following the compulsory and free education program. E.g. in Nigeria the rate of illiteracy rise.
- Expansion of education facilities due to citizen support. E.g. the Harambee or self-help effort in Kenya.

Weaknesses in the expansion of education in Africa after independence

- Inadequate resources to meet the growing demand resulted by large enrolment in primary schools under universal primary education (UPE). Such resources are classes, desks, laboratories, libraries, books and teachers.
- Lacks of experience on vocational courses, the academic teachers was having no experiences in teaching practical courses like agricultural courses.
- Problems in using English language in secondary and higher education as medium of instruction this is due to the use of Kiswahili language as a medium of communication in primary schools as a result student failed to communicate in English when they are in higher education.
- Gender gap, most of African literacy were men this inherited from colonialism where girls were left aside without enrolled in school as a result even after independence there were higher rate of illiteracy among women than men especially in the higher levels of education.
- Under development in higher educational institutions especially from 1980's due to provision of inadequate resources to support higher education for example lack of enough library materials and laboratory equipment since independence.

- Unemployment, most of the university graduates was facing the problem of being unemployed due to few employment opportunities.
- Shortage of teachers, especially after independence this was due to higher enrolment of pupils in primary schools and few teachers training colleges existed.

Changes in the Provision of Health Services after Independence in Africa

The health care facilities of most African countries were inherited from colonialism that were used to care the Europeans and civil servants and few and poor medical facilities caring the ordinary citizens. Most of them were allocated in urban areas unlike in villages especially in capital cities.

In fact most of Africans preferred traditional medicines offered by the traditional doctors in their communities. This was due to the fact that imported medicines from overseas provided in a modern hospital were very expensive to the extent that most Africans could not afford them.

After independence the dominant diseases that affected people to the large extent were bilharzias, malaria, typhoid, polio, measles, cholera, tuberculosis.

In Tanzania health services have been provided by the government, national parastatal agencies, and churches, local and international voluntary agencies. Government put more emphasis was to rural areas through funds allocation as health centers and dispensaries were established.

The Objectives of Health Services after Independence in Africa

Analyse the objectives of health services after independence in Africa

Objectives of provision of health services after independence

- To uplift the standard of living of the people
- To promote the health of the people
- Expanding health facilities for the citizens
- Reduction of imbalance in the provision of health facilities between urban and rural areas

- To stop the high infant mortality rate and high maternal death rate during child birth

The Features of Health Services after Independence in Africa

Appraise the features of health services after independence in Africa

Features of health services in Tanzania after independence

- It is provided by the government, churches, local and international voluntary agencies.
- It is based on benefiting rural areas and support for preventive rather than curative aspects of health services
- It emphasizes on the need to provide basic needs including housing, water supply and healthcare
- Allocation of more fund in the provision of health services by the government
- Provision of health services free of charge until the 1980's
- Introduction of user charges in the government hospitals after 1980's

The Strengths and Weaknesses of the Provision of Health Services after Independence

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the provision of health services after independence

Weaknesses in the provision of health services in Africa after independence

- Lack of human resources, especially well trained health personnel this is due to the fact that during colonial rule many Africans were not trained by the colonialists.
- Corruption, most of the civil servants in health sector are not faithful as they had been practicing corruption through selling of government funded medicines at a throwaway price to unscrupulous business people something that result to suffering among the populations.
- Inadequate financial resources, most of African countries experience lack of enough funds to provide quality health services to whole country free or at low cost following this access to personnel health care has therefore remained the privilege of a few people in society. For example rural areas are neglected as good services are mainly available in the urban centers.

- Poor planning and lack of resources to support the provision of health services, for example poor provision of infrastructure, clean water and transport has affected the delivery of health services.
- Dependency on donor funding who provide conditions to the African countries under Structural Adjustment Programs. For example the introduction of cost sharing policy discouraged many poor people from seeking good medical attention.
- Failure to research on local traditional medicines has led African governments to spend a lot of resources in buying medicines from other parts of the world.
- Existence of incurable diseases like HIV/AIDS, cancer and diabetes has created heavy burden to most African countries since they require a lot of financial resources and time in caring. For example by the end of 1980's over six million people had been infected in the continent

Strengths of provision of health services in Africa after independence

- Expansion of health facilities like hospitals, dispensaries and health equipments has been expanded through constructional activities and provision of health equipments.
- Provision of health services in both urban and rural areas for example most hospitals were allocated in urban centers while most of dispensaries were allocated in rural areas so as to deliver health services to the people of urban and rural areas.
- Training of African health personnel who take charge of the health sectors in the countries. For example medical doctors, nurses and other caregivers.
- Eradication of epidemic diseases that existed in Africa for a long time this was done through the provision of vaccines for diseases like polio and measles.
- Establishment of many medical training institutions for example medical training centers and universities for training health practitioners.
- Establishment of research centers in most African countries with a view to investigate causes of certain ailments and seeking for the cure.
- Adoption of alternative medicines to tackle health problems.

- Reduction of infant mortality rate.

Changes in the Provision of Water Services in Africa after Independence

In African countries provision of clean and safe piped water during colonialism was mainly available in urban centers particularly in the European neighborhoods, African residential areas lacked clean water supply especially in rural areas where people continued to trot for many kilometers in search of water for human activities and for their livestock.

Soon after independence most African countries inherited colonial system of water provision that was very inadequate, disorganized and imbalanced in nature this was due to absence of government policies focusing on national water provision.

As time went on most African countries recognized the importance of having clean, safe and reliable water supply because provision of water is the only way of sustaining a healthy population. Following this they started to put emphasis on water provision through establishment of different strategies, projects and programs that ensures the provision of water supply in the country.

The Objectives of the Provision of Water Services in Africa after Independence

Analyse the objectives of the provision of water services in Africa after independence

Objectives of provision of water services in Africa after independence

- Improvement of the provision of clean and reliable water supply to the citizens
- Provision of equitable distribution of infrastructures in the country
- Improvement of levels of sanitation in the country
- Expansion of more land for irrigation in order to be self sufficient in food production
- Uplifting standard of living of the people by providing more reliable water supply

Weaknesses in provision of water services in Africa after independence

- Limited access of water supply, only few people accessed clean water and good sanitation in the whole country. For example in Ghana only 32% of the population had access to clean water and good sanitation by 2005.
- Unequal distribution of clean water between urban and rural areas
- Existence of natural hazards, like droughts even when there is plenty of water that could be tapped for irrigation many farmers suffered from drought. Drought has led to the shrinking of water resources like dams and rivers.
- Lack of skilled personnel who could repair and install facilities to supply water to residents.
- Lack of financial resources as a result most governments do not prioritize provision of good sanitation following this many people lose lives due to water transmitted epidemics including cholera typhoid and dysentery.
- High water charges, water firms charge high tariffs for provision of water as a result poor faced limitations from accessing clean and safe water.
- Corruption and embezzlement of some water companies workers whereby they engaged in corruption and embezzling funds meant for water provision. For example this has been a big challenge for the city council of Nairobi since independence.

Success and Failures in the Provision of Water Services after Independence

Evaluate success and failures in the provision of water services after independence

Achievements in the provision of water services in Africa after independence

- Establishment of water infrastructures for example water pipes
- Establishment of water treatment plants to treat clean water and supply it to the areas with no clean and safe water

- Building of dams for water preservation in rural areas for human being and their animals
- Protection of water resources through reforestation to preserve water resources.
- Provision of education to the mass advising them to boil drinking water in order to avoid watertransmitted diseases like typhoid.
- Licensing companies to provide clean bottled water to citizens in order to reduce drinkingunsafe water

Changes in the Provision of Housing Services after Independence

Since 1960s most African countries were experiencing population increase especially in urban areas, as a result most countries found it very hard to cope with the demands created by the new development. For example it became difficult to meet the basic services like provision of water, housing and health services.

The Objectives of the Provision of Housing Services after Independence

Analyse the objectives of the provision of housing services after independence

Objectives of provision of housing services in Africa after independence

- Promotion of sanitation so as to avoid unnecessary suffering and to increase their lifeexpectance.
- Promotion of standards of living through establishment of modern housing for Africans.
- To enhance development in the country through promotion of better planning in urban centers.
- Eradication of racial discrimination in residential neighborhoods.
- Provision of enough accommodation spaces for the citizens and do away with slums especially inurban centers.

The Pattern of Housing Distribution after Independence

Appraise the pattern of housing distribution after independence

The patterns of housing distributions after independence

- The best and quality houses in the continent have been in the main urban centers such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Harare and Dar es Salaam.
- Soon after independence the best houses in urban centers was owned by or inhabited by the European and Asian communities, while most African communities occupy the poorly constructed houses.
- Expansion of slum areas in African countries, for example Kibera in Nairobi and Soweto in South Africa slum areas has been common.
- Mark of the main urban centers in the cities was skyscrapers and tall building.
- Rapid growth of African population in main urban centers and in smaller towns especially among the low income groups all over the continent soon after independence. For example in Dar es salaam population growth rate rose by 14% between 1957 and 1967.
- Urban areas was characterizing by haphazard planning while in rural areas characterized by houses constructed using local materials.

The Steps taken to Change the Colonial Pattern of Distribution of Housing after Independence

Assess the steps taken to change the colonial pattern of distribution of housing after independence

Steps taken to change the colonial patterns of housing distribution in Tanzania after independence

After independence the government of Tanzania did not have a systematic policy on how to deal with the challenges of urban growth however the following measures were taken to improve housing distribution in Tanzania after independence.

- Control of building and land strategy so as to alleviate pressure on urban housing and community services, through creation of new residential areas and prohibiting residential in some areas which are densely populated.
- Establishment of National Housing Corporation (NHC) for the aim of providing housing needs through financing. Furthermore NHC took over the management of the low cost houses which had been put up by the local government in Dar es Salaam and put up new houses after clearing part of the squatter settlement in the capital city.
- Control of land allocation in the country by the government, especially those freehold lands reverted to government ownership and previous owner were expected to pay rent to the government. Conditions on development of land in urban areas were laid down to all. However priority on plot allocation, site and services schemes was given to low income areas in the urban centers.
- Decentralization of the number of functions with the aim of locating new industries away from capital cities like Dar es Salaam. Also minimization of resource allocation to urban development for the sake of spreading benefits to all classes.
- To stimulate development by relocating the capital city from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma 300 miles (480 km) west. This was a plan announced by the government in 1973.
- To emphasize on the need of making use of low cost materials for construction purposes to provide housing for more people rather than following international standards blindly.

Challenges facing the provision of housing services after independence

- Inadequate of qualified human resources, for example lack of skilled personnel like town planners to help in planning and implementing the desired programs in most African countries. Following this there were slow pace in the implementation of housing projects as a result 70% of low income housing in Dar es Salaam was part of the slum clearing projects.
- Ignoring the low income earners by giving the priority to the middle income earners while low income earners getting disadvantaged at the project implementation stage.

- Inadequate financial resources, the government expected and depended much overseas funding for the project of the housing programs. Following this most of the medium sized construction firms died as they depended on investments in higher income residential properties.
- Bias in fund allocation, more taxpayers' money was used to fund establishment of better housing for the middle class in society and less funds were allocated for the housing of the poor.
- Lack of commitment among the government officers especially in the middle income cadres who did not embrace some of the new policies this was due to insufficient training among the political leaders and the government officials responsible for the implementation of the projects in the most countries.
- Financial irregularities in the National Housing Corporation due to the fact that most beneficiaries of the new housing schemes were unable to pay their rents to the NHC thereby undermining its efficiency. For example in 1976 a number of NHC employees including the general manager were terminated due to financial irregularities.
- Unnecessary bureaucratic procedures for one to get funds for house construction as the procedures could take several years for one to be funded this undermined the projects development.
- The use of expensive and unsustainable house design and materials as a result most countries failed to be innovative in designing house for the low income earners in the continent.

Achievements of housing distribution after independence

After independence the government succeeded on the following;

- Reduction of inequalities in the income between the highest and the lowest income earners through provision of reasonable houses by local authorities in different countries.
- Decentralization of development for the promotion of development in other parts of the country. For example in Tanzania decentralization was made when Dodoma became the new capital city of Tanzania.

- Owning of homes in urban centers by the majority through sites and service schemes in Kenya and Tanzania.
- Provision of employment opportunities for Africans through establishment of new housing schemes. For example they provided plumbing, carpentry, electrical installation and other important services to the residents.
- Provision of new investment opportunities to many people due to expansion of the housing markets. For example the investment was made through establishment of high class hotels, tourism centers, commodities modernization, airports and importation of luxury commodities for the benefits of tourists from western countries.

Establishment of National Military and National Legal Institutions

After independence, African governments established their own armed forces and police for the purpose of ensuring security. Tanzania established her own military force called Tanzania People's Defense Forces on 1st September 1964. It comprised of four branches namely

1.) Land Forces Command
2.) Naval Command
3.) Air Force Command
4.) Military Intelligence

The Objectives of Establishing National Military and National Legal Institutions

Analyse the objectives of establishing national military and national legal institutions

Objectives of establishing national armed forces

- To provide assistance during national emergencies
- To participate in nation building activities
- Promotion of internal security and integrity

- To protect the country from external aggression
- To detect and fighting off criminals
- To ensure peace in the country

The Functions, Strengths and Weaknesses of National Military Forces and National Legal Institutions

Assess the functions, strengths and weaknesses of national military forces and national legal institutions

Functions of the national armed forces

- To safeguard the national security of the country from external aggression. For example Tanzania military force took part in the military campaign against the forces of Idd Amin of Uganda in 1978. Similarly to Kenyan military force took part in campaigns against the Shifta bandits from Somalia in the 1970's.
- To preserve internal security. For example Kenya in 1978 during the attempt coup d'état when Kenya Army fought off some elements of the rebel Kenya Air Force who wanted to take over the government using unlawful means.
- To participate in nation-building activities for example road and bridge construction.
- To provide assistance to the public during national emergencies. For example during floods, famine, fire outbreaks and other national disasters.
- To detect and fight off criminals who use water masses like the Atlantic and Indian Ocean to commit crimes. For example the Somali pirates, narcotic runners and gunrunners as well as illegal trawlers who steal fish and other marine resources from African states.
- To participate in peace keeping missions in different parts of the world by participating in United Nations, African Union and Commonwealth peacekeeping duties.

Weaknesses of national military forces in Africa after independence

- To abort coup attempts and overthrowing their governments

- Corruption in the running of operations for example military officers from Zimbabwe was accused for having smuggled gold and other mineral resources during peacekeeping operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Tribalism and sectionalism
- Inadequate funds for soldiers payments
- Indiscipline for example some soldiers have been accused of looting and raping civilians.
- Lack of financial resources and modern military equipments
- Dependence from developed countries for example some African countries depend on European and USA countries in training and equipping their armies.
- Low level of education the majority of the military personnel were not well educated in Africa for a long time due to the fact that military career was not taken as a prestigious occupation.

Strengths of national military forces in Africa after independence

- A lot of military personnel in recent years have been enrolled in institutions for higher education and have improved their image while relating with members of the public.
- Safeguarding the national security of the country from external aggression.
- Preserving internal security.
- Participating in peace keeping missions within and outside the country.
- Participating in nation-building activities
- Assisting the public during national emergencies.
- Detecting and fighting off criminals

National legal institutions

The national legal institutions include judiciary however; there is close coordination of different departments in the government in making sure that the law and order are preserved without denying anyone his or her rights in society. This can be witnessed through their different

functions in the country. For example when the police force and the armed forces ensure preservation of national security and integrity the judiciary ensures the administration of justice through the court of law.

Objectives of the national legal institutions

- To settle disputes among different parties
- To guarantee rule of law for all citizens
- Assisting in the law development
- Constitution protection
- Administering justice in the country
- To swear in senior members of government like the prime ministers and presidents

Functions of the national legal institutions

- They settle disputes among individuals and between the individuals and the state.
- They administer justice through law interpretation
- They spell out the penalties to be meted out to offenders and the amount to be compensated to the offended part.
- They ensure citizen's protection under the law and to sentence accordingly those who violate the rights and freedoms of others.
- They protect the national constitution by ensuring that everything in the country is done within the constitutional provisions in each country
- They safeguard national sovereignty through swearing in of senior members of government.

Strengths of the national legal institutions

- They are based on equality and fairness of all the parties
- Training of legal officers in different countries

- They guarantee the justice for all the parties
- The legal system is flexible and embraces some of the traditional methods of conflict resolution. For example Islamic courts are given rooms to handle cultural and religious matters in African legal systems with a large population of Muslims.

Weaknesses of the national legal institutions

- Some of them are corrupt for example in Kenya many magistrates and judges lost their jobs in 2003 following allegations of corruption.
- Incompetence of some judiciary officers who fail to prioritize important issues in the legal system and underfunding of the institutions
- Interference of some senior members of the executive in the work of legal institution thereby undermining administration of justice in the state.
- Illiteracy and ignorance of the citizens hampered the efficiency in the administration of justice by legal institutions.
- Dependence on other government departments like armed force and police force as they cannot operate efficiently in the absence of support from these departments.
- Lack of financial resources to hire enough officers to assist in the administration of judiciary.
- Interference of cultural traditions in the operations of the legal institutions as some community applies cultural methods of administration of justice, some of which contradict the official legal institutions for example traditional forms of compensation or avenging crime among clans.

The police force

In Tanzania the national police force comprises the following departments or sections

- The Regular
- Firefighting Unit
- Anti-Stock Theft Police

- Traffic Police
- Native Intelligence Services

Other sections include Criminal Investigation Unit, Game Reserve Unit, Field Force Unit, Anti-Narcotics Police, Police Air Wing, Flying Squad and the General Service Unit. In Kenya there are some similar departments like those found in Tanzania however their police comprise a unit known as the administration police, whose work is to assist officers in the provincial administration.

Objectives of establishing a national police force in African countries after independence

- To ensure maintenance of law and order
- To protect the law and preserve both life and property
- To investigate crime and prosecute offenders
- To arrest and detain suspected offenders
- To assist the public especially during emergencies
- To regulate traffic and punish offenders

Functions/responsibilities of the police force

- Maintaining law and order by arresting and punishing the law breakers.
- Safeguarding people's life and properties
- Detecting those about to commit the crime
- Investigating the crime and prosecute the offenders
- To confine suspected criminals in remand
- Regulating tariffs and arrests the offenders by checking for defective vehicles on the roads inorder to safeguard life.
- Provision of assistance during national emergencies

- They take part in national projects like constructional activities of national infrastructures and facilities.
- Provision of entertainment in marking national days like Independence Day, Union Day in Tanzania while in Kenya Jamuhuri Day and other national holidays.
- They investigate and arrest international criminals such as terrorists, drug traffickers and the notorious Somali pirates who harass water vessels playing the Indian Ocean.

Challenges/weaknesses facing the national police forces in Africa

- Lack of efficient transport and communication equipment for discharging their duties efficiently.
- They have been accused of being involved in corrupt practices for example demanding from the public and failing to do their duties according to the law.
- Recruitment of people with low academic qualifications in the force
- Interference with police work by politicians and senior servants
- The influx of small armies in the continent as a result some of the criminals possess more sophisticated weapons than the national police.
- Poor relationship between the police officers and the citizens due to the use of harsh methods by the police officers in their work to the citizens/public as a result public fear to pass useful information to the police.
- Terrorist disturbances to the police force for example in 1998 both the American Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya were bombed by terrorists. Moreover, Uganda suffered a terrorist bombing attack in July 2010.
- Cyber crimes resulted from modernization of information technology whereby some criminals use the internet to steal from banks and from innocent people not only that but also the use of cell phones to defraud innocent members of the public.

Problems Hindering Development in Africa after Independence

African continent has faced a number problem since independence that hindered development over the years. These are social, political and economic problems.

The Social, Political and Economic Problems Hindering Development in Africa after Independence

Analyse the social, political and economic problems hindering development in Africa after independence

Social problems

Illiteracy, Africans experiencing illiteracy since some people are unable to read or write, this is attributed by some of the cultural traditions of the people and sometimes failure of government to provide conducive environment for schooling. For example failure to provide enough educational facilities like school infrastructures for the communities has made it difficult for some children to access schooling.

Poor living conditions, most of the Africans are poor following this the parents are unable to provide uniforms and other school materials to facilitate the education of their children. Poverty also led some student to drop out from school in order to work and provide to their siblings and parents.

Diseases, African countries since independence have been experiencing diseases both cured and uncured resulted by environmental pollution, poor sanitation and poor hygiene, careless in eating habits, poverty and ignorance. Examples of the serious disease that affect African people include malaria, dysentery, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Following this most people loose lives unnecessarily especially in the rural areas where health centers are few.

Religious differences some African country experienced serious religious differences that led to religious wars and country division. For example in Nigeria and Sudan some of the Islamic groups have advocated for the introduction of sharia or Islamic law in some parts of the country while Christian and African traditional religions therefore this intensified conflict in such countries.

Fear and insecurity, some African people are forced to flee from their homes and rendered refugees due to several factors including electoral disputes, land and water resources conflicts. Since these people flee from one African country to another within the continent this led to highest number of refugees in African continent than other continent, For example in eastern Africa there are millions of refugees from Burundi, DRC Congo, Sudan and Somalia, living in refugees camps in neighboring countries.

Political problems

Tribalism in Africa attributed by different factors some of them include language differences and colonial policy of divide and rule this contributed to political animosity and civil wars. For example in Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Ivory Coast and Uganda there are serious political divisions, civil wars, displacement of people and death due to tribalism.

Regionalism in some African countries some parts of the regions have experienced faster development than other areas hence disunity. For example in Sudan some parts of southern experiences great poverty while northern parts is more developed, following this there has been a very serious civil war that was that was fought from the 1980s to 2011.

Single party system of ruling, most of African countries until 1990s were characterized with single party rule following this many there was problem of corruption, authoritarian and lack of democracy. However in 1990s many African countries such as Kenya, Zambia and Mali struggled for multiparty government.

Political instabilities caused by disputes over electoral outcomes, land resources and sharing of government positions. This has hampered political unity to many African countries and resulted to lack of economic progress, loss of life and properties and displacement of people.

Abortive coup attempt and overthrow of governments due to several challenges within the country including economy mismanagement, sectionalism, corruption, nepotism, violation of human rights and tribalism for example in Nigeria the coups against the prime minister Abubakar Tawafa Balewa while in Uganda Idd Amin overthrew the government of Milton Obote in 1971.

Neo-colonialism resulted to ideological differences among the political leaders and political disunity which hampered unity between African countries. For example in Democratic Republic of Congo, several political leaders were unhappy because Patrice Lumumba the prime minister adopted socialism and in Kenya the president Jomo Kenyatta adopted capitalism while his vice president supported socialism.

Economic problems

Poverty is experienced in African countries due to the failure of governments to allocate resources equitably and to provide development infrastructures such as schools, roads, electricity as well as economic exploitation of certain regions of the country.

Mismanagement of public resources for one's benefits or for the benefits of one's friends or associates for personal gain or favors for example land have been grabbed by corrupt government officials and civil servants thus undermining the economy. This problem has been prevalent in Nigeria, Kenya and Burundi where a high level of corruption has been reported for many years.

The Steps Taken to Solve Problems Hindering Development in Africa after Independence

Examine critically the steps taken to solve problems hindering development in Africa after independence

Introduction of multiparty, most African countries decided to introduce more than one political party so as to provide an opportunity for citizens to compete in the political arena since this contribute in making the government more accountable as the oppositions operate as a watchdog.

Constitution revision most African countries have been revised their constitution to limit the term of the leaders to a maximum period usually two terms. Also political candidates are now required to show proof of a good educational background in order to eliminate possibility of having inept leaders.

Strengthening of democracy through African Union by allowing interventions in case of evidence of violence and abuse of human rights in member countries, this prevents political instabilities in

countries and pre-empts refugee problems in the continents. Affirmative action has been accepted in order to uplift women I leadership. For example Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda have made great progress in this sphere.

Establishment of regional organizations contributing to the stability of African states by improving social and economic welfare of the citizens and expanding commerce, transport and communications infrastructures.

Introduction of modern information systems such as internet and cell phones helped in boosting economies of Africa by cutting down on unnecessary labour and by ensuring watertight security of money and goods in both government offices and private companies. Use of cell phones also facilitates quicker and more financial transactions.

Partnership with developed countries through privatization of public corporations for the aim of promoting development especially in productive areas such as minerals and oils prospecting

HIV/AIDS campaigns in order to inform citizens on ways of protecting themselves and on how to assist infected people

Establishment of social security fund aimed at protecting retirees and those retrenched from work due to ill health from experiencing serious financial problems.

Establishment of revenue collecting bodies like Tanzania Revenue Authority, Uganda Revenue Authority and Kenya Revenue Authority in order to strengthen economy and avoiding economic dependency on foreign countries

Success and Failures of the Steps Taken to Solve Problems Hindering Development in Africa

Analyse the successes and failures of the steps taken to solve problems hindering development in africa

Failure of the measures taken to resolve African political independence problems

The influence of external powers in African politics example in 2011 the USA and NATO powers attacked the forces of Muammar Gaddafi in spite of pressure from the African Union to allow more time for dialog among the rebels and government forces.

- Corruption
- Diseases
- refugees

Successes of the measures taken to solve problems hindering development in Africa

Multi party system has promoted democracy and government accountabilities as well as helped to reduce abuse of powers and corruption among African political leaders within the continent.

Respect and adhering constitutional requirements especially in political issues like elections

Promotion of gender mainstreaming programs in order to allow women and girls to advance politically, economically and socially since now day women are no longer sidelined in political activities in Africa. For example Liberia is led by President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a lady while Tanzania's speaker of the parliament is also a woman honorable Anne Makinda.

Regional economic organizations contributing to political achievements in African countries through ECOWAS, SADC and EAC for example, African Union has played an important role in enhancing political stability by condemning electoral irregularities and condemning military takeovers in the continent as well as has participated in peace keeping operation in Darfur and Somalia since 2009.

Improvement of social arena through saving retirees and those retrenched from work due to ill health from experiencing serious financial problems. For example in Kenya the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) have both played a key role in uplifting the life the poorer members of the society. Similar program have also been instituted in Uganda and Tanzania.

Improvement of education system through adoption of different educational policy like Universal Primary Education (UPE), Education for All (EFA), Primary and Secondary development programs (SEDP & PEDP) all of these aim to fight illiteracy in the society.

Enhancement of economic stabilities and reducing dependency on foreign donor through establishment of revenue collection bodies; For example Tanzania Revenue Authority, Uganda Revenue Authority and Kenya Revenue Authority.

African states stability through setting up of regional organizations for example Uganda is the most important trading partner of Kenya.

Activity to do

1. Explain five common political features of the post independent African countries.
2. Give five reasons why African countries decided to adopt new economic strategies after independence.
3. State the objectives of education in Africa after independence.
4. What are the measures adopted to improve education sector by independent African countries
5. Mention five challenges experienced by African government
6. Why African government wanted to change the colonial system of education?
7. What are the objectives of health sector in post independent African countries?
8. Give three challenges experienced by the independent African countries in the provision of health services.
9. State three weaknesses and strengths of the health services in Africa after independence
10. Explain five improvements in water provision in Africa since independence
11. What are the measures adopted by African countries to improve the housing situation of their people since independence?

12. State two objectives behind the establishment of the armed forces and police force after independence
13. Give four functions of the military and police force.

AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This topic is largely concerned with the relationship and cooperation between African nations among themselves and cooperation between Africa and the outside world. We shall concentrate much on regional integration between African nations and also relationship with international organizations by examining the objectives, achievements, impacts and challenges. In our sub-topics will include the following:

- The African Union (AU)
- The East African Community (EAC)
- The Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- The Commonwealth Nations

Continental Cooperation

Continental cooperation was facilitated by the social, political and economic exploitation imposed on Africans. Through these the African people realized the need for cooperation and the consciousness that they share a common destiny. So they decided to cooperate with the view to overcome their terrible situation. Hence they started by establishing Pan African Unity in the Diaspora and the ultimate emergence of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as African Union (AU) and various regional groupings have emerged in the continent.

The Objectives of Establishing Continental Co-operation

Analyse the objectives of establishing continental co-operation

Objectives of establishing continental cooperation

- To preserve political independence and freedom
- To preserve African culture from destruction

- To protect African dignity
- Unifying Africans in the struggle against political oppression
- To challenge the ideology of European supremacy which undermines African political independence, economic stability and cultural civilization
- To fight against economic exploitation including land alienation, poor wages and forced labour.

Problems resulting from the establishment of continental cooperation and their impacts on Africa

- Interference by external powers in the affairs of the African continent, the notorious powers like USA, Britain, France and former Soviet Union provides support in form of finances and armaments to different African states and by so doing divided African states by persuading them to take side during disputes involving these major power.
- Disputes involving different member states especially over boundaries greatly undermine the continental unity. In fact the member states engaged in war over border disputes, some of these wars include Ghana and Togo, Algeria and Morocco, Ethiopia and Somalia/Eritrea as well as Cameroon and Nigeria.
- Personality differences between African leaders for example personality difference experienced between president Museveni of Uganda and president Bashir of Sudan in 1980s and 1990s and between Idd Amin of Uganda and President J.K. Nyerere of Tanzania in the 1970s.
- Dependency on former colonial masters, several times African countries ask support from their former colonial masters especially in the face of political threat from neighboring African states rather than seeking the continental body support hence existence of British and French military bases in different African countries up to date.
- Persuading national interests at the expense of the continental interests and thereby undermined the continental spirit promoted by the organization.
- Ideological differences

- Violation of human rights by the leaders for example member countries have continued to support president Omar al-Bashir of Sudan who has already been indicated for abuse for human rights in Darfur.
- Lack of common position toward issues further waters down some of the decisions and opinions of the organization.
- Unable to meet organization objectives in the absence of external support due to relying on financial support from more economically advanced nations and the United Nations, in order to fund some of the program.
- Terrorism, for example in 2010 Uganda faced bomb attack which killed over 70 people. This was carried out to punish Uganda for sending AU troops to serve in Somalia.

The Achievements and Problems Resulting from the Establishment of Continental Co-Operation and their Impact on Africa

Explain the achievements and problems resulting from the establishment of continental co-operation and their impact on Africa

Problems resulting from the establishment of continental cooperation and their impacts on Africa

- Interference by external powers in the affairs of the African continent, the notorious powers like USA, Britain, France and former Soviet Union provides support in form of finances and armaments to different African states and by so doing divided African states by persuading them to take side during disputes involving these major power.
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Achievement resulting from the establishment of continental cooperation on Africa

- Tackling disputes experienced in the African continent for example post-election violence in Kenya in 2007, the AU sent a group of eminent to assist in tackling the crisis, not only that but also during the post election violence in Zimbabwe the AU helped to mediate in the crisis between Morgan Tsvangirai and Robert Mugabe.
- Supporting regional cooperation including the formation of EAC, SADC and ECOWAS
- Enhancing democracy and good management of economies
- Interfering with countries facing threats of conflicts or war.

- Provision of an important forum where independent African states could sit and discuss the issues facing their continent.
- Supporting the national liberation movements in Africa against colonialism, the assistance was provided in form of shelter, funds, weapon, training facilities and expertise as well as logistics. For example the OAU liberation committee which was based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania assisted liberation movements all over the continent to eradicate colonialism.
- Promotion of economic, social and technical advancement in the continent. Through the African Development Bank (ADB), member states have benefited from financial assistance which has facilitated the expansion of infrastructural development in the continent.
- Promotion of communication in the continent by developing postal, telecommunications, radio and television networks in Africa.
- Promotion of social and cultural heritage in the continent through All Africa Games that were held every four years, peoples from across the continent interacted through participation in different sports such as soccer, athletics and other sporting activities.

African Regional Cooperation

The need for regional cooperation in Africa arose from the need to tackle political, social, and economic needs of the people. Leaders from different regions realized the need to work together in order to overcome developmental challenges facing individual countries as a group rather than as individual countries. This regional approach was found more beneficial given that the people in one region are likely to work more closely together due to geographical, historical and cultural advantages. Among the regional groupings existing in Africa include COMESA, SADC, ECOWAS and EAC.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU)

The organization of African unity was founded on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia by thirty-two heads of the independent African states the first chairman was Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

This was inspired by pan Africans sentiment of bringing all people of African origin both in the Diaspora and Africa under a single organization to fight and protect their rights.

Nkurumah one of the pioneers of african union and the founding father of Ghana was greatly influenced by his education in USA he believed that the only way to achieve complete economic as well as political freedom from European domination was to create a powerful new „united states of Africa“ then though continental wide cooperation.

Africa would real take place on the world economic and political stage on terms of equality. In unity Nkurumah was saw strength but in practical terms his dream proved illusory.

In the beginning of the second millennium OAU faced a lot of challenges and the need to for reform to cope with the new trend of global economic cooperation in different region of the world as demonstrated by the success of European union the idea of forming the strong organization which would accommodate these new challenges were pioneered by Muammar the former leader of Libya, during the OAU summit at the town of Sirte Libya on 9th September 1999, where african head of state made the „Sirte declaration“ and called for the establishment of an african union

In the following year in Lome Togo 2000 the African head of states adopted the constitutive act of the union. And then in Lusaka Zambia summit 2001 the final go ahead to the establishment of AU and finally in 2002 in Durban South Africa AU was officially born replacing OAU

The African union is made up of both political and administrative bodies. The highest decision making is assembly of the African union, made up of the all heads of state or government of member states of the AU

The assembly is chaired by Yayi Boni, president of Benin elected at the 18th ordinary meeting of the assembly on January 2012. The AU also has a representative body, the Pan African parliament, which consists of 265 members elected by the national parliaments of the AU member states. Its president is Idriss Ndele Moussa.

PICTURE SHOWING THE NEW HEADQUATERS OF AFRICAN UNION

THE STRUCTURE ORGANIZATION OF AU

Objectives of OAU

To forge unity and solidarity, the primary aim of OAU was to promote African unity and solidarity as the only way forward to achieve complete economic as well as political freedom from other countries of the world, because unity and solidarity would make Africa as super power among other countries.

To coordinate and intensify the cooperation and the efforts of Africa states to achieve a better living of people and also to help the speeding up of the decolonization in the rest of Africa

To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of African states, one of the OAU principle states the acceptance of the principle of non interference in internal affairs of member state.

To eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa and acts of slavery in the entire continent of Africa by promoting freedom and human rights to be given first priority.

To promote international cooperation in accordance of the United Nations organization and the universal declaration of human rights

To promote peace security and stability in region

To promote democratic principles and institutions particularly good governance

To promote human and people's rights in accordance with African human and people's right and other relevant human rights instruments.

To establish the necessary conditions this would enable Africans play its rightful role not only in the local economy but also internationally.

To promote sustainable development at economic, social and cultural levels towards the integration of African economies

To coordinate and policies between the existing and future regional economic communities for attainment of the ultimate objectives of the union

To collaborate in international partner, towards the eradication of preventable diseases and promotion of good healthy in the continent

Principles of OAU

- The existence of sovereign equality of all members
- Non interference in the internal affairs of the member states.
- Respect for the sovereignty and the inalienable right to independent of all member states.
- Peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation and conciliation or arbitration.
- The affirmation of the policy of non alignment
- Unreserved condemnation of political assassination as well as of subversive activities against any member state

Achievement of OAU

It achieved to unite the diverse countries of Africa; this has been attained despite discrepancies in political ideology, levels of economic development, language, colonial experiences and vast geographical differences.

There was of course disagreement between states and groups of states but its main aim was unity and OAU survived its first three decades with no permanent spirit

It has been achieved in providing a forum for discussing common problems of African states and offering solutions like discrimination or apartheid, diseases and civil wars among others. That to a big extent has been dealt with.

The regular meeting of ministers and heads of state have helped to generate greater awareness of other countries problems.

OAU has also achieved in liberation of Africa from colonialism e.g. Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia, through the provision of moral and material support to the nationalistic movements in various nations.

The African Development Bank that grew out of the OAU in 1967 became an invaluable tool for mobilizing world finance for Africa development projects.

The idea of coordinating and mobilizing international capital for the benefit of Africa was of particular value during the 1970's and early 1980's.

Provision of jobs and education to many African refugees, who came as a result of internal conflicts in various African nations.

The organization has taken measures to improve agriculture, industry, transport, and communication trade and education cooperation in various countries.

The meeting of heads of states each year to discuss problems and achievement of continent is one of the achievements.

Many conflicts have been solved by the organization in the continent e.g. the war between Tanzania and Uganda 1978, Mali and Burkina Faso 1985 as well as Kenya and Somalia in 1970.

OAU has encouraged regional integration among its member states such as ECOWAS 1975, SADC 1980, COMESA 1993 has its roots from OAU.

OAU has achieved in acting as chief mediator between various African states to avoid the occurrence of bloodshed e.g. between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

PICTURE SHOWING AFRICAN UNION PARLIAMENT

Problems faced Organization of African Union

A member states decide individually and voluntarily to be the member of the organization and it could withdraw its membership at any time that it feels to do so, this weakens the strength of the organization e.g Morocco is not a member.

No legal sanction to enforce another big problem that faced OAU was that it was no legal sanction to enforce its resolution.

Member state could decide to refuse or ignore to implement the organization decisions, that is why it was always been blamed for being little more than „a talking shop“ with no serious implementation of her resolutions.

Lack of adequate funds it largely based on the annual contribution of members states most of the member states delayed to pay or defaulted to pay their contributions, this made the organization to fail to run its activities.

Unequal development caused by poverty, illiteracy and unequal distribution of resources.

There are many refugees in Africa which is the result of civil wars in many areas of the continent such as Burundi, DRC Sudan and Somalia.

The continent is still poor depending on debts and loans from World Bank and I.M.F with difficulty conditionality to fulfill.

Differences in language and religion, some societies are proud of their mother tongue other countries are using English, others Arabic, and French every state or tribe wanted to use the language of her interests.

There is tension between fundamentalists Muslims who want to apply sharia law while Christians wants western system of democracy.

African countries are affected by natural disasters such as drought, floods, AIDS and earthquake. These affect the welfare of the people.

Difference in ideology of the member states, head of states are unable to come together to discuss their problems

Lack of a single currency to be used by all member states since it is not decided on to be used; this hinders trade activities in the continent.

Weak economic base of many of the member states most of the member states had got their independence from European imperialist nations, all are based on production on production of primary goods of agriculture products and minerals that fetched little prices,

Terrorism continues to plague the member states for example Uganda in 2010 over 70 people were killed in a bomb attack. This is a great challenge to the continental cooperation especially to the AU as the attack was carried out to push Uganda for sending AU troops to serve in Somalia.

Political instability is still prevailing in some African countries for example in 2007 eminent persons from the AU had to come and assist Kenya to solve her electoral disputes after they turned bloody.

East African Community (E.A.C)

PICTURE SHOWING EAST AFRICAN LOGO AND FLAG

The East African Community (EAC) is an intergovernmental organization comprising five countries in East African states, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The current EAC's chairman is Pierre Nkurunziza, the president of the republic of Burundi.

The organization was originally found on June 1967, collapsed in 1977, and was officially revived on July 7, 2000; Burundi and Rwanda joined the EAC on 6th July 2009.

East African Federation is also the second most populous nation in Africa (after Nigeria) and eleventh in the world. The population density would be 70 people the GDP (PPP) by IMF estimate would be \$ 131,772,000 USD and be the fourth largest in Africa and 55th in the world. The GDP per capital would be \$1036 USD, the vernacular language would be Swahili and the official one would be English. The proposed capital is the Tanzanian city of Arusha which is close to the Kenyan border, Arusha is the current headquarters of the East African Community, it was founded on June 1967, and the government of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda signed a treaty in Kampala Uganda.

Aims of East African Community

- To promote free trade in goods and services produced among the members.
- To provide common services such as railways, harbors, posts and telecommunication.
- To provide wider and more secure market for industrial and agricultural goods.

- To allow free movement of people in the region for trade recreation and other socialactivities.
- To achieve technological innovation and advancement
- To conduct research activities in agriculture, population, medicine and mining for itsdevelopment
- It aims at solving regional problems jointly by the heads of the member states.

Challenges to the federation of EAC / why the EAC is delaying to form political union

The issue of free movement of labour, may be perceived as highly desirable in Uganda and Kenya, and have important developmental benefits in Tanzania however in Tanzania there is widespread resistance to the idea of ceding land rights to foreigners, including citizens of Kenya and Uganda, Tanzania has more land than all other EAC nations combined, and Tanzanians fear land grabs by the current residence of the other EAC member nations.

Land scarcity is a recurring issue in east Africa, particularly in Kenya, where clashes on the Kenyan side of Mount Elgon in 2007 left more than 150 dead and forced at least 60,000 away from their home, this proves to be a big challenge to the federation of East African community

Changing on power/power greediness, there is a political challenge to the confederation, its political differences between the states. Museveni's success in obtaining his third term amendment and his unwillingness to relinquish power to others raised doubts in the other countries.

The single party dominance in the Tanzanian and Ugandan parliaments is an attractive to Kenyans, while Kenya's ethnic politics is not apparent in Tanzania, Rwanda has a distinctive political culture with a political elites committed to build a developmental state, partly in order to safeguard the Tutsi group against a return to ethnic violence.

The question of Zanzibar, apart from the above the confederation has got serious challenge about the question of Zanzibar in Tanzania the question still stands whether Zanzibar is a state or not, it's disturbing the member states in finding the solution.

Involvement in other regional integration, other problems involve states being reluctant to relinquish involvement in other regional groups e.g. Tanzania's withdraw from COMESA but staying within SADC bloc, such move make her to remain with double standards and weaken the power of the confederation.

Tanzanians are also concerned because creating a common market means removing tariffs from all import which may turn the nation to become a dumping place for goods from the federal states that may perturb the development of her domestic industries.

MAP SHOWING EAST AFRICA COUNTRIES

Why East African Community collapsed in 1977

In 1977 the East African Community collapsed after ten years. Causes for the collapse included

- Demands by Kenya for more seats than Uganda and Tanzania in decision making organs.
- Disagreement with Ugandan dictator Idd Amin and disparate economic system of socialism in Tanzania and capitalism system in Kenya.
- Unequal distribution of social services, the problem of the distribution of different services, the distribution was more beneficial to Kenya than Uganda and Tanzania.
- Border conflicts e.g. between Tanzania and Uganda during Idd Amin
- The ideological disparity between the three countries, Tanzania self reliance and socialism, Kenya capitalist ideology and Uganda fascism during Idd Amin
- The organization had its roots from colonial period nothing changed fundamentally that Britain went on benefiting through Kenya.
- The East African Bank failed a balance development of industries in the three countries Kenya benefited more than Tanzania and Uganda in income tax and custom duties.
- Currency differences the government restricted free transfer and exchange of currency. This discourages interstate transaction in goods.
- Failure of the member country to contribute the agreed fees.

- The problem of the distribution of different services, the distribution was more beneficial to Kenya than Uganda and Tanzania.

Following this the three member state lost over sixty years of cooperation and the benefits of economies of scale. However, some Kenyan government officials celebrated the collapse with champagne each of the former member state had to embark, at great expense and lower efficiency, up on establishment of services and industries that had previously been provided at the community level.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC)

It was formed as the replacement of Southern African Development Coordination Conferences (SADCC) formed in 1980. It was in 1993 when it was changed to SADC this is an association of eleven countries such as Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Objective of SADC

- To help member states to have a genuine and equitable regional integration.
- To mobilize the regional resources for their benefits.
- To foster international cooperation.
- To enhance the development of industries, trade, mining, agriculture and energy resources.
- To improve transport and communication links
- To improve internal market.

Problems faced SADC

- Weak financial base, members rely on foreign aid and loan
- Members produce similar agricultural goods such as coffee, sisal and tobacco which compete for market.

- All members depend on agricultural rather than industries, when the prices of agricultural commodities fluctuates which leads to low earnings.
- Lack of qualified and skilled man power to run the organization, they depend on foreign experts.
- Unequal distribution of the benefits of the associations discourages other states.
- Every member tries to cater her national interests rather than those of SADC

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Before 1993 COMESA was known as preferential trade area for eastern and southern Africa P.T.A. the heads of member states met at Kampala Uganda on 6th November 1993 and signed a treaty which created COMESA. A member of COMESA includes Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mauritius, Comoro, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Africa.

Objective of COMESA

- Promoting and facilitating cooperation among member countries in trade, transport and communication.
- Harmonizing and coordinating development strategies, policies and plans within the region.
- It encourages cooperation in monetary and financial affairs in order to facilitate sub region integration.
- It aimed at establishing joint industries and agricultural institution to raise the production capacity.
- It aims at reducing and eventually eliminating tariffs among members in order to facilitate trade.
- It encourages economic independence of a region by establishing strong economic base.

Achievements of COMESA

Member states have become more cooperative in the field of trade, industry and agriculture. The organization has also established the bank known as the trade and development bank situated in Bujumbura Burundi which finances trade and development projects

Problems facing COMESA

- Different levels of development of members of states.
- Poor transport shipping facilities and communication links
- Existence of too many currencies in the region,
- Weak economic base of member states e.g. dependency economies.
- Civil wars, natural calamities and neo colonialism

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

The Economic Community of West Africa was formed on 28th may 1975, member states includes Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, Benin, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Sierra Leon, Liberia, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Cameroon, Cape Verde and Nigeria.

Aims of ECOWAS

- ECOWAS aimed at removing barriers and allowing free movement of people services and capital for the development of the member states.
- It aims at developing industries, agriculture and mining by using good and applicable policies.

Achievement of ECOWAS

- The organization has managed to set energy resource development fund for oil mining industry in the region.
- There have been agriculture and communication development of the whole part of the region this has been through special fund to develop the projects and through joint ventures between members.

Problems facing ECOWAS

- Each member wants to benefit more than the other members of the community according to their interests.
- Political instability affects member states, there have been civil wars and coup d'état in the region, e.g. Nigeria, Sierra Leon, Liberia and Ivory Coast.
- Poor communication network system in many parts of the region hinders organization activities to all places.
- Language differences, other members are using English while others French this led to communication barrier between the members.
- Lack of single currency creates the problem of the rate of exchange between the member states.
- The problem of members to have a membership in more than one organization and all the organization have demands in terms of contribution i.e. it's difficult to contribute membership to all the organization due to poverty

Common Wealth of Nations

The common wealth of nations normally referred to as the common wealth and formerly intergovernmental organization of 54 independent member states. All members except Mozambique and Rwanda were part of the British Empire, out of which the commonwealth developed.

The common wealth is an intergovernmental organization in which countries with diverse social, economic, and political backgrounds are regarded as equal in status, not a political union. Activities of the common wealth are carried put through the permanent commonwealth secretariat, headed by the secretary-general and biennial meetings of commonwealth heads of government. The symbol of their free association is the head of the commonwealth, which is ceremonial position currently held by Queen Elizabeth II.

The member states cooperate between a framework of common values and goals as it outlined in the Singapore declaration. This includes the promotion of democracy, human rights, good

governance, and rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism and world peace.

Objectives of commonwealth

The commonwealth's objectives were first outlined in the 1971 Singapore declaration which committed to the commonwealth to the institution to the following objectives.

- Maintain world peace and stability
- Promotion of representative democracy and individual liberty.
- The pursuit of equality and opposition to racism.
- The fight against poverty, ignorance and diseases.
- To promote free trade to all member nations. To these was added opposition to discrimination on the basis of gender by the Lusaka declaration of 1979.
- To maintain environmental sustainability by the LangKawi declaration of 1989

These objectives were reinforced by the Harare declaration in 1991. Generally, the commonwealth's highest priority aims are on the promotion of democracy and development, as outlined in the 2003. Also rock declaration which built on those in Singapore and Harare and clarified their terms of reference, stating we are committed to democracy, good governance, human rights, gender equality as well as more equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization.

The Objectives of the Different Regional Groupings in Africa

Analyse the objectives of the different regional groupings in Africa

Objective of different regional groupings in Africa

- To attain sustainable growth and development of member states
- To promote social, economic and political development
- To cooperate in the promotion of peace, security and stability among member states
- To promote good relations between member states

- To promote trade and industrial developments
- To promote cultural cooperation
- To facilitate movement of people and goods in the region
- To promote environmental protection and utilization of resources

Problems resulting from the establishment of regional groupings on Africa

- Political instability example Angola, Kenya, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Democratic Republic of Congo
- Differences in political ideologies example Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania pursued socialism while other member states pursued capitalism
- Language barrier example Mozambique and Angola is Portuguese speaking, Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda are Kiswahili speaking, Rwanda and Burundi are French speaking and the other member states use English as the main medium of communication.
- Poor interstate communication
- Differences in economy
- Unequal gain by member states
- Different currency
- Foreign interference
- Failure to remit contribution required by the regional organizations
- Border quarrels between member states example Nigeria and Cameroon, Ethiopia and Eritrea as well as Tanzania and Malawi/Uganda.
- Personality differences between political leaders of member states
- Civil wars among member states example Northern and Southern Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Achievements and Problems Resulting from the Establishment of Regional Grouping and their Impact on Africa

Critically analyse the achievements and problems resulting from the establishment of regional grouping and their impact on Africa

Achievements resulting from the establishment of regional groupings on Africa

- Promotes culture of democratic governance, accountability and respect for human rights
- Expansion of employment opportunity among the member states
- Trade liberalization among the member states
- Improvement of transport and communications in order to ease movement of services, people and goods in the region.
- Provision of market for member states' commodities.
- Enhancing and standardizing the quality of education in the region.
- Promotion of democracy and the rule of law in the region
- Boosting of economic cooperation among member states by formulating economic, financial and monetary policies for the organization.
- Sharing of social services such as water resources and electricity among the member states
- Enhancing peace and security in the region by establishing regional multinational force like the Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in the Western part of Africa.

Problems/challenges resulting from Africa's participation in International Affairs

- Failure to intervene quickly in Africa to avoid catastrophes
- They depend on contributions of member states. Unfortunately a majority of its members in Africa are poor countries, who are unable to remit their contributions.

- Ideological differences between different nations globally especially among the major powers. Following this African countries fall victim depending on which side they support in the global tensions even today.
- The use of veto powers by the permanent members of the Security Council. African countries added their voice to demand that some African states also acquire this veto power in order to level the status of international relations.

BASIC ASSIGNMENT/ ACTIVITY TO DO

1. Why has the dream of united Africa not been achieved up to now?
2. What are the major achievements and problems of the organization of Africa unity since its formation?
3. What are the problems in the process of establishing regional economic integration in Africa?
4. Show success and shortcoming of United Nations Organization?
5. Analyze the objectives and problems of SADC
6. What are the achievements and problem of ECOWAS?
7. What are the problems and achievement facing African Union?
8. Show how African countries have benefited from being members of the UN
9. Discuss the benefits Tanzania get from Commonwealth Community
10. With examples show challenges that likely to face the new African Union
11. What are the problems and achievements of African countries to participate in international affairs

Africa in International Affairs

The independent African states had been participating in international affairs through joining International Organizations. These international organizations exist into two types namely;

- International Governmental Organizations (IGOs)

These are organizations made up of two or more sovereign states for example The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and THE World Health Organization

- International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

These are organizations made up of individuals or private groups for example International Red Cross, Amnesty International and Transparency International.

The Objectives of Africa's Participation in International Affairs

Explain the objectives of Africa's participation in international affairs

Objectives of participating in international affairs

- To demonstrate African sovereignty by participating in the global affairs
- To receive more international attention by participating in the General Assembly of United Nations
- To put African continent in a strategic situation in the struggle between the Eastern and the Western bloc during the cold war by participating in the Non-Alignment Movement for the aim of being able to receive support from both sides.
- To give African continent forum through which they could discuss their continental affairs by participating in the Organization of African Unity
- To enhance Africa's development in collaboration with their English speaking states that are more developed. By participating in the Commonwealth of Nations.
- To coordinate cooperation of the Francophone and their former colonial masters by participating in the French Community.
- To show solidarity with other states of the world especially during emergencies by participating in the affairs of International Non-Governmental Organizations.

The Achievements and Problems Resulting from Africa's Participation in International Affairs

Critically assess the achievements and problems resulting from Africa's participation in international affairs

Achievements of African to participate in the International Affairs (UN)

- Peaceful resolution of conflicts through UN by using peacekeepers, observer missions, special envoys and mediators to intervene in volatile areas. For example the peacekeeping operation have taken place in Africa include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia.
- Efforts towards disarmament done by UN over the years it has spearheaded the crusade towards reducing dangerous arms in the world especially nuclear weapons for example several treaties have been signed with the aim of cutting down numbers of nuclear weapons including the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)
- Promotions towards the protection of human rights for example the General Assembly adopted the universal declaration of human rights in 1948 which identifies the universal rights and freedoms of a person in spite of age, gender or race.
- Promotion of humanitarian efforts including support for refugees, relief provision for those in distress like those experiencing natural calamities.
- Promotion for democracy and good governance for example in 1970s South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were slapped with UN sanctions due to failure in the area of democracy and good governance.
- Establishment of environmental programs that fight against environmental degradation by helping the global community to realize the dangers of the climatic change particularly global warming and how to reduce the dangers. For example the United Nations Environmental Program whose headquarters is in Nairobi Kenya.
- Fighting for underdevelopment through establishment of different programs such as United Nations Development Program (UNDP) this assists nations of the world to strategize on how to uplift development through industrialization and agriculture.

- Promotion of health, education and cultural interaction among the people of the world regardless of their race, languages and geographical areas.